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The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Treasury Department Investigation Resolution Passed in the House.

Speech of Senator Trumbull on Civil Service Reform.

Akerman Expected to Retire During the Present Week.

Supreme Court Decision of Interest to Commercial Travellers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKERMAN TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is given out to-night, by those supposed to be posted, that Akerman will retire during the present week, and that Williams, of Oregon, fully expects to succeed him. So certain is the latter of the change that he is taking steps to secure a house in view of entering the Cabinet.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon report favorably upon Lynch's bill for remitting and refunding the tonnage tax on sales of vessels, and will add an amendment providing for the abolition of the income tax, and removing the tax on many small manufactures.

LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are now engaged upon a formal opinion under the legal-tender decision. Five or six separate opinions are expected.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP

will be considered at once by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The credentials of the Senator-elect, Mr. Norwood, were referred to it to-day. Blodgett's case is also before it.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, a unanimous decision was rendered that the laws by which taxes are levied in some of the States upon commercial travellers are unconstitutional, being opposed to the clause which declares that the citizens of each State shall possess all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

SICKLES.

While the return of General Sickles from Madrid is in no sense a recall, the administration is not entirely satisfied with his course. It is not expected here that he will return, but that he will return to take an active part in the political campaign next summer.

AMNESTY BILL.

It is now stated that no amnesty bill will be considered before the holidays, in view of the report of the Southern Investigating Committee, and also the opinions elicited in the discussion at the recent meeting of the House Judiciary Committee. It is considered that when this bill is once taken up there will be but little opposition to its passage.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Banks offered five bills in the House to-day, which were prepared at the State Department, providing for carrying into effect that part of the Washington Treaty relating to fisheries and [illegible]; one to more effectually enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and the balance for appropriations to pay the Joint High Commission, the latter calls for [illegible]; also contains a provision for another appropriation of $250,000 to meet expenses of various future commissions to be appointed under the Treaty.

Poland, of the Ku-Klux Committee, to-day, asks for $40,000 deficiency to meet expenses exceeding the former appropriation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Trumbull's resolution providing for the report of the joint Select Retrenchment Committee met with considerable opposition to-day. Mr. [illegible]'s resolution, for which he claimed priority of time, and precedence in point of importance, provided simply for the investigation of the Hodge defalcation, whereas the one offered by Trumbull goes to the shortcomings of all the officers connected with the civil service. Conkling opposed to the special committee on principle and intimated that the standing committees could dispose of all cases of the present class. Finally, after considerable debate, Mr. Trumbull offered his bill to Conkling's as an amendment, when the Senate went into executive session before pending.

REVENUE REFORM BILL.

Sumner got in his Revenue Reform bill to-day, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee, with the remark that with the proposed reduction of taxation there should be a corresponding reduction of the expensive machinery by which the taxes are collected. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and who knows by experience how jealous the House is of what it assumes to be its constitutional right in claiming exclusive original jurisdiction over measures affecting the public revenue, did not seriously object to having this bill referred to his committee, but endeavored to show that such reference would merely be so much labor lost. The Senate, however, passed Mr. Sumner's resolution of reference.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES WANT POSITIONS ON COMMITTEES.

Before Speaker Blaine had made up his list of standing committees, several Territorial Delegates made a request of him that one of their number should be recognized on the Territorial Committee. The request was not acceded to on the ground that such appointment would not be in conformity with Congressional practice. Territorial Delegates have, however, been looking up precedents, and have discovered, first, that when Missouri was a Territory the Delegate from it was once appointed Chairman of a Special Committee to carry out the provisions of a resolution which he introduced; and, second, that the Delegate from this District, by the act of Congress making this District a Territory, is ex-officio member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. With these precedents to support them, the request will be preferred to the Speaker, and the appointment as originally desired, of a delegate on the Territorial Committee.

AN INJURED BACKWOODSMAN.

A backwoodsman, who claims to have been cheated out of the proceeds of a whole crop, amounting to about $800, by lawyers in his State, created considerable stir at the House to-day. He was vociferous in his demands to see the President, whom he wanted to reverse the decision of the courts, and give him an order for the payment of his money. He carried with him a large shot bag filled with papers, which he claimed presented evidence of the justice of his claim. General Dent informed the excited gentleman that the President as yet had not been given jurisdiction over cases of this kind, and would, therefore, be compelled to decline any interference.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Allen [illegible], of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at [illegible], Nevada; John L. [illegible], of Illinois, [illegible] Assistant Postmaster General; [illegible], Postmaster at Bryan, Ohio; John [illegible], Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; Wm. D. [illegible], Assay Clerk at Boise City, Idaho; [illegible], Assayer at Boise City; [illegible] Andrews, Melter and Refiner in the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nev.; Shelah [illegible], Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District [illegible]; Dr. Risley, of Nevada, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency, at [illegible].

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Frederick [illegible], of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul at [illegible]; James L. Graham, Jr., of New York, Consul at Florence; Matthew B. [illegible], of New York, Consul at Dundee; James [illegible], of Illinois, Consul at Chee Foo, [illegible] of Internal Revenue—Irving Todd, District of Minnesota; George A. King, [illegible].

[illegible]—F. Drew, Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; George A. Eddy, Collector of Customs for [illegible]; Edward LaFaveur, Appraiser for [illegible]; Wm. McMichael, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; George C. [illegible], United States Attorney for Utah; Edward [illegible], Marshal for the Southern District of [illegible]; Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; James [illegible], Attorney for the Western District of [illegible]; William Spence, Marshal for the District of Tennessee; David [illegible], Justice of the Supreme Court of [illegible]; Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, member of the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia; [illegible] Walter R. Irwin, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office in Utah, was [illegible].

Postmasters—Frederick E. Lester, Charlotte, [illegible]; [illegible] Spencer, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Samuel [illegible], Tecumseh, Mich.; William Walters, [illegible], Mich.; Alfred C. [illegible], O.; Hiram Rose, Norwalk, O.; [illegible] J. L. Lewis, Barnesville, [illegible], Cadiz, O.; J. Hopkins, [illegible] City, Montana; Albert P. [illegible]; Josiah D. Trask, [illegible]; Samuel Hassinger, [illegible]; William P. Forsythe, Jefferson, [illegible]; Glenwood, Ia.; James S. [illegible], Ia.; Wm. B. McCormick, [illegible]; Wm. Madden, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Isaac C. Pugh, Decatur, Ill.; Eli N. McAllister, Champaign, Ill.; A. C. Vandewater, Pana, Ill.; Mrs. Electa E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

MR. SUMNER RELIEVED.

Mr. Sumner, at his own request, was relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred, asking for a repeal of the duty on salt.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for deepening the St. Clair Flats canal to 16 feet. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands, &c. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May, 1872. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois. Referred; also a bill for the relief of the United States Marshal of that district. Referred.

By Mr. Logan: A joint resolution legalizing the issue of good blankets, etc., by the Secretary of War to Chicago sufferers. Tabled.

CHICAGO COURT RECORDS.

Mr. Trumbull's bill authorizes the Judges of the United States Courts in Chicago to direct that such steps be taken as they may deem advisable to restore the records and files destroyed by the fire, and to employ clerks of courts and the United States Attorney for said purpose, at a salary not exceeding $13,000 for clerks and $6,000 for the attorney.

THE HODGE DEFALCATION CASE.

Mr. CONKLING moved the consideration of a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the defalcation of Paymaster Hodge.

Mr. TRUMBULL suggested that they had better wait the action on his concurrent resolution appointing a special committee on retrenchment and civil service reform.

Mr. WILSON favored Mr. Trumbull's proposition.

Mr. LOGAN argued that the Committee on Finance should investigate the Hodge case.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute his resolution for Mr. CONKLING'S, and read from the report of the joint committee on retrenchment on the abuses of the New York Custom House to show the necessity for the revival of that committee. That report showed that the salaries of supernumerary weighers alone amounted to $37,000 a year; that by the warehousing system in use, importers were robbed of immense sums annually, and that a great many other kinds of plundering were going on in the name of the government. It was generally believed throughout the country that the patronage of the government was used for mere partisan purposes, or worse, in many cases for personal purposes, and the time had come when it was necessary to investigate in every department of the government whether these things were as charged, to expose them if they were so, and if not to set the public mind at rest by a statement of the truth. In olden times removals from subordinate government offices were of rare occurrence. There were only nine removals during the eight years of Washington's administration, and only ten during that of the elder Adams. Even Jefferson, who, when he came into power, found the offices filled with his political adversaries, removed only thirty-nine persons during his two terms. Madison removed but five in his eight years, Monroe only nine, and John Q. Adams only twenty-one. In those days men were appointed to office for their fidelity to the constitution, their ability and integrity, and not for mere partisan reasons. Jackson, however, made a great many removals, and introduced the spoils doctrine, which has ever since been poisoning the purity of the civil service. Party organization was necessary and proper, and when a party came into power it ought of course to select for all offices requiring the exercise of discretion persons in harmony with itself; but when it came to filling subordinate and merely ministerial offices, the question should not be about mere party connections, but about their fitness to perform the duties of the offices and their integrity. He (Mr. Trumbull) did not believe in using the patronage and power of the government for the purpose of perpetuating party rule, but for the purpose of promoting measures best for the interests of the whole country, and, therefore, he was in favor of filling subordinate government offices with the most upright and capable men who could be found to take them, instead of with mere partisans. Of late years, however, the appointment to office under government had become not merely a party matter, but in a great many instances a personal matter. Every Senator knew that the principal grounds upon which office was sought or obtained now were that the great mass of applicants had been unfortunate in business and wanted the government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes, or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election. In this connection Mr. Trumbull read an extract from the testimony of a witness named Horton, examined by the Committee on Retrenchment, who, in being asked what influence had obtained for him his position in the New York Custom House, replied that it was his own political status. Now, said Mr. Trumbull, I want this committee, for the purpose of allowing such investigations as have been made in regard to this question of the use of patronage. I want a reform, and a substantial reform, of the civil service. I believe it would be a long step toward reform to pass a law disconnecting members of Congress with appointments to office, and I introduced a bill some time ago to that effect. If that were a law, that no man should be appointed to any office who had obtained a recommendation from any member of Congress, it would have a very salutary effect not only upon applicants for office, but upon members of Congress, and the heads of departments also. The independence of members of Congress cannot be maintained when they have to put themselves under obligations for the appointment of their friends to office, and the independence of heads of departments cannot be maintained when they are liable to be assailed by members unless they show them favors in the way of appointments to office. It is no unusual thing, even in this body, for appointments to have been made. At least such things have occurred in former times. I think there is abroad a general impression that there is great corruption in the public service. The late exposures in New York have awakened a public sentiment on this subject throughout the nation; but how was it possible for Tammany to perpetrate those frauds? It never could have been possible except upon the principle of partisanship in official positions. Do you suppose that the men who have been arrested for robbing the people of New York of so many millions of dollars, have got those millions? I doubt not they have a considerable portion, but I believe that they have had to spend many of those millions to keep themselves in power year after year. The money has been paid to persons with political influence—paid for the packing of conventions and carrying of elections by ballot stuffing. Let us separate the Federal Government from any such use of its patronage. Let us have a higher tone of morals among its officials. Let us elevate both official integrity and public authority, by insisting that the public patronage of the country shall no more be used for mere selfish and partisan purposes than the public monies in the Treasury. Let us do this, and, with a government so purified, republican institutions may be continued; but unless we have purity in the administration of the government, the prediction of Clay that the republic would go down in a despotism worse than that of Constantinople, must, sooner or later, be fulfilled.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the question was not whether it is necessary to purify the public service, but what is the wisest and most effective way of doing it. Every Senator and member of the House owed his position to political status, and it had been attained by some service done their party. The Senator had said that he did object to certain important offices being filled by party men, but he had not stated where he would draw the line. It was reasonable to presume, however, that he would have to go pretty far down in the scale of public officials before he could trust to having a policy faithfully and efficiently carried out by those who were opposed to it. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Edmunds) was sorry to hear Senator Trumbull say that the President had stated in his message that the civil service was demoralized, because the President had not said so. He had merely said that it would admit of improvement. So far from having become demoralized under this administration, the civil service had been raised from a state of real demoralization, in which it was at the end of President Johnson's term. Even the New York Custom House, though situated in an atmosphere reeking with corruption, had been, to some extent, reformed, and the records showed that the much-abused Thomas Murphy had been more efficient and successful than any of his predecessors.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. Edmunds gave way for a motion to go into executive session, which was carried, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under a call of the States, various bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BANKS to carry out the Treaty of Washington, and by Mr. COX for a general amnesty without exception.

By Mr. MORGAN—Proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for the office of President or Vice President of the United States.

By Mr. ARTHUR—Appropriating $100,000 for United States public buildings at Covington, Ky.

By Mr. FARWELL—To restore the records of the United States Court in Chicago.

By Mr. BURCHARD—To divide Illinois into three Judicial Districts, also to relieve sufferers by the fire in Chicago.

By Mr. McNEELY—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, by which Congress should have no power to raise taxes by imports or excise, but only by direct tax on property, to be assumed, collected, and paid by States at their option.

By Mr. SNAPP—For a ship canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan.

By Mr. BEVERIDGE—For a suspension of duties on merchandise entered at Chicago.

By Mr. COMINGS—For United States public buildings at Kansas City.

By Mr. KING—Proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons, and authorizing States to provide for the education of white and colored children in separate schools.

By Mr. CONGER—To equalize bounties to soldiers and sailors of the late war.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—To extend the time for completing the military road in Michigan.

By Mr. LEONARD MEYERS—Increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum.

By Mr. CHAFFEE—For United States public buildings in Denver city.

By Mr. KILLENGER—To facilitate intercommunication and promote a cheap and uniform system of railroad transportation in all parts of the United States and Territories.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department were directed to report whether the expenditures of the department are justified by law; whether the claims discharged are supported by sufficient vouchers, and all monies disbursed in conformity with the appropriations; whether further provision is necessary to secure the government from unjust demands, to enforce payment from public defaulters, and economy in the department, and the accountability of its officers; whether unnecessary offices exist and what reduction or increase of pay will be judicious economy; and to investigate specially, with full power to send for papers, &c., recent defalcations.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the concurrent resolution for adjournment from December 21 to January 8, was adopted.

FREE TRADE AND REVENUE REFORM.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution that the Republicans, having a large majority in Congress and the President, should take measures for an immediate reduction of direct taxation and import duties to a strictly revenue standard; for a reduction of the expenses of all the departments; for the abolition of sinecure offices and the collection of revenue by informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States all the rights originally possessed under the constitution; to abolish paper money, and restore specie payment; to reduce the army to a peace footing, and abolish the employment of military officers in civil duties; to provide against the retention of large sums in the treasury; to prevent the purchase and sale of public credit at the option of the Secretary; to subject the President and Cabinet to the authority of the law the same as other citizens; restore to the Southern States and people equal rights with the other people of the Union; revive American commerce; restore American credit; inaugurate Republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and develop the agricultural, mineral, navigation and commercial interests of the country.

Mr. DAWES thought the resolution should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD, if the gentleman objected, moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know if Mr. Wood intended to press a vote without debate.

Mr. WOOD proposed to have a fair, square, and honest vote, and not put it in the power of the gentleman and his friends to smother the resolution in committee.

Mr. WOOD moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MAYNARD raised a point of order that the resolution was not pertinent to the legislative proceedings of the House, and not within our jurisdiction to say what the Republican party ought to do.

The SPEAKER said that the question of propriety should be settled by the House.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—77 to 135.

Mr. RANDALL said the first part of the resolution was a heresy to Pennsylvania, and therefore he and his Democratic colleagues voted against it; but the rest was sound Democratic doctrine.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, the Secretary of the Treasury was asked for information of the number of employes in the Internal Revenue Office, March 1, 1861 and December 1, 1871; what number of temporary employes between those dates, and the total amount paid each twelve months for salaries, expenses, etc.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. GARFIELD reported a bill appropriating $450,000 to supply deficiencies in taking the ninth census. Passed.

ANNEXATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the conditions on which they will consent to the annexation of their possessions on this continent to the United States.

Mr. BANKS thought there would be no objection to its reference to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but Mr. BINGHAM objected, and the resolution was not received.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House spent an hour in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFERTON in the chair, on the Apportionment bill, without any special progress.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution of inquiry as to the best plan for an international copyright law or treaty.

Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules.

Without a vote the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales Still Lingering in a Hopeless Condition.

Excitement in Spanish Government Circles Over President Grant's Message.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 11—2 p. m.—A despatch-bearer, who left Sandringham at 12:30 this afternoon, told outsiders that he did not hope to find the Prince of Wales alive when he returned, and that the members of the Royal Family and others have given up all hopes of his recovery.

The only special bulletins of the condition of the Prince issued to-day are the following:

"SANDRINGHAM, 8 a. m.—The Prince passed a restless night. There has been further recurrence of his graver symptoms. His state continues precarious."

"SANDRINGHAM—Noon.—The Prince is in the same precarious condition. His symptoms are unaltered."

Since the last bulletin was received the telegraph line to Sandringham has been closed to the general public, because the wire was burdened with messages to the Queen from charlatans, quacks, and officious persons, tendering medical advice.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 3 p. m.—An unofficial telegram, dated Sandringham, 1 o'clock afternoon, says it is evident from the distress which prevails there, that the last hours of the Prince are approaching. The whole household has been thrown into the deepest gloom by the words of a special messenger, who left the sick chamber shortly after noon with dispatches for London. He declared, unreservedly, that he did not expect to find His Royal Highness living when he returned. It is evident that all hope has been abandoned.

Prayers for the recovery of the Prince were yesterday offered in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, the Jewish Synagogues, and the Dissenting Chapels. There is a profound and wide-spread feeling of grief and uneasiness. Business is almost entirely suspended throughout the country. The morning and evening papers issue extra editions every hour. Official bulletins are surrounded by great crowds of anxious but silent people.

5 P. M.—It is reported that with one exception the Prince has been unconscious since the 1st of this month.

LONDON, Dec. 11—6 p. m.—The following is the latest official bulletin from the Prince of Wales:

"SANDRINGHAM, 5 p. m.—The Prince was very restless during the afternoon, but his exhaustion is not increased."

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 11—10 p. m.—The Prince of Wales has not slept during the evening, but his general state continues unchanged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—English papers contain a correspondence between Mr. Whalley and Mr. Gladstone, upon the point whether the latter is a member of the Church of Rome and under control of the Jesuits. Gladstone says, irately, that the question whether the Prime Minister of the country is a member of the Church of Rome, and, being such, not only declines to avow it, but gives, through a long life, all the external signs of belonging to a different communion, is one of great political importance, not only in the present, but in any possible condition of the Liberal, or any other party, for it involves the question whether he is the basest creature in the Kingdom where he has a share in ruling, and an instant ejectment from his office would be the smallest of punishments that he would deserve.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The strike of the telegraphers continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public. At the present juncture the wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected, in both the public and private service.

Spain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A special despatch from London says that a tremendous excitement prevailed in Madrid on the receipt of President Grant's message relating to the Cuban difficulty. The Spanish Government has resolved to maintain a firm attitude, and reinforcements of 4,000 men, two additional Generals, and four ironclads will be immediately despatched to Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A special despatch from London says that the question of the alleged violation of neutrality by the United States with regard to Cuba was discussed a council of Ministers, at Madrid, on the 6th. As the result of the council, despatches were sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington which are said to contain important instructions respecting the attitude of the United States toward Spain in Cuban affairs. The course of the American Government is likely to affect the Alabama claims in the Geneva Conference, by furnishing a precedent in favor of the British Government in the cases of the Hornet, the Florida, and other privateers.

Despatches on the subject of the General Conference have also passed between the Cabinets of Madrid, Florence, and Berlin.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The elections for the Cortes took place to-day throughout Spain, and it is already known that the Republicans have triumphantly elected their candidates in twenty-three of the forty-eight capitals of the provinces and in forty-three smaller towns.

Germany.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A sensation was created in Berlin by the Czar's speech at the Georgenfest, which is regarded as an end to the French hopes of a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The announcement of the proposed naval expedition to South America is unfavorably received by members of the Conservative party.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany have signed an additional peace convention to-day.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—Cattle, received, 67 head; shipped, 53 head, by the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad; 14 head by the Northern Missouri Railroad.

Hogs—Received at the yard, 305 head; by packers, 1,886 head; sales 317 head, on private terms; sales averaging 230 pounds, $3.75; slaughtered, 3,755. Prices still $3.50 to $3.75, with a stiffer feeling on light receipts, though packers have fair supplies for the present.

—The schooner Brightie, loaded with coal for Chicago, is ashore at Washington Island. The Leviathan has gone from Milwaukee to her assistance. Propeller Champlain arrived here to-day. She reports the safety of the bark Lottie Wolfe, and schooners Hattie Johnson, and Tempest.

—Gaston was re-elected Mayor of Boston to-day by nearly 6,300 majority. The vote stood, Gaston, Democratic and citizens candidate, 9,620; Newton Talbot, Republican, 4,137.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bill on the Subject of Re-Recording in Chicago Considered in the House.

General Railroad Bill—Delinquent Cook County Taxes.

Objectionable Features of the House Revenue Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 11.—When the House of Representatives left the consideration of the Revenue bill on Friday, it had adopted the tenth section as amended, such amendment making mortgages, credits, and everything else, subject to taxation. When they again take up the bill, it will not be long before they reach the sections relating to the listing of the property of railroads and insurance companies, and the probability is that will be adopted about as they are in the bill, because they will strike the mind of the average legislator as being exceedingly fair and judicious. They seem, however, to be open to the following objections: It is provided that every railroad company shall return the total length of its main line, and the value of the right-of-way, iron, ties, grading, bridging, depots, and all other buildings on the right-of-way; the value of side tracks and turn-outs; of tools, rails—not laid; of moneys and credits, and of locomotives and cars. This is to be added in one grand total, and to be deemed personal property, and is to be taxed *pro rata* in the several counties, towns, cities, and districts, in proportion that the length of the main line in any county or city bears to the whole length of the road. There are more miles of main track of the Alton & St. Louis Road in the county of Sangamon than the County of Cook. But the value of side tracks, switches, depots, switching engines, etc., in Cook greatly exceeds that in Sangamon. The office of the corporation is in Cook County; its moneys and credits are there, and, under ordinary circumstances, when the person and property are in the same jurisdiction, they are listed there. But by this bill the county of Sangamon, by virtue of having more miles of main track, is credited with, and allowed to tax for State purposes, property which has its *situs* in the county of Cook. It is further provided that this amount credited to Sangamon County shall be sub-divided, *pro rata*, among the towns in that county, through which the road runs. This, of course, applies to Cook County, and since there are more miles of the main track of the C. A. & St. L. Road in the towns of Lyons, Pasio and Lake than in the city of Chicago, they are credited with more than Chicago is as their share of the amount credited to Cook County. The result of this would be that the railroad, instead of paying its State tax in one or two places, has to pay it in every township through which its track runs. The inconveniences are obvious. That it is further provided that property of railroad companies shall be listed and described for all city and other local taxation, and all special assessments thereon, in the manner and form prescribed by this act; and the listed descriptions of railroad property shall be adhered to in all proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments on such property. Therefore, the city of Springfield is authorized, for its municipal purposes, to levy a tax on property which is not in their limits, but which is in Cook County. But the constitution says: "for all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, in respect to persons and property *within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.*" Now the question is whether the Legislature has power to place within the jurisdiction of the city of Springfield property which has its *situs* elsewhere.

By this bill, it must be remembered, the State assessment is the basis on which county, town, road, school, and all city and other municipal taxes shall be levied and extended. Can the Legislature deprive the city of Chicago of the power to tax property within her limits by attributing to it a fictitious *situs*?

The sections in regard to listing the gross receipts of insurance companies are also apparently open to grave objections. They provide that the President of the Charter Oak Insurance Company, of Hartford, shall file with the Auditor a statement showing the gross receipts of his company at each agency in each county. Then the Auditor is to apportion the net receipts among the different counties, in proportion to their gross receipts, and then the County Clerk apportions them among the towns. It is plain that this is exposing insurance companies to the inconvenience of paying taxes in a hundred places instead of one. But the net receipts of the Charter Oak Insurance Company are at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and the question is whether the Legislature can get at it, since it is taxable at home. Can the Legislature overrule judicial decisions, especially after saying in the first section it will not tax personal property not in the State?

But the contingency of non-payment is fully provided for. If the Charter Oak fails to make returns, or to pay the tax, then the company shall be prohibited from doing business in the State, and all policies issued subsequent to the failure to return and pay, are declared to be null and void. Precisely where the Legislature gets its power to declare null and void a contract entered into does not appear. No private individual knows whether an insurance company has failed to make its return, and the State of Illinois cannot more easily bite its nose off than by declaring that because this company refused to pay a tax on $100 in premiums which it has collected out of the State, the policy granted for it is void and the State shall lose the chance of getting that sum, and more, back, on the death of the policy-holder.

But this system is not carried through, for the "instruments, batteries, fixtures, and other personal property shall be listed to the county town, district, or city where the same may be located." Why the exception?

The personal property of express companies is listed in the county, city, or town where it is on the day of assessment, and where else could it be listed, for it is "within the jurisdiction" of no other municipality. Pullman's Palace Car Company is required to list its cars in the place where its office is. Could the Legislature help it?

By this bill all personal property of street-railroad companies is credited to the different towns through which it may run—South Chicago and Hyde Park—according to the number of miles of main track. Is this an attempt to allow Hyde Park to tax property in Hyde Park when its *situs* is Chicago?

In case these corporations fail to make returns, the County Clerk of the proper county must ascertain what property has not been listed, and lay a statement before the County Board, and the board is to assess the property "at such a valuation as as may seem just;" and the Clerk shall extend the taxes thereon the same as if such list had been made by the corporation. The bill elsewhere says that real and personal property must be valued for taxation at its cash value in money. There are, then, two standard "cash values," and "what may seem just" to a County Boards.

There are other features in this bill which are equally objectionable; but it will be some time before they will be reached.

COOK COUNTY DELINQUENT TAXES.

The House was not very full this morning, but nearly all the Cook County members were present. Mr. Barr offered a bill providing for the reassessment of the delinquent tax of 1867 in Cook County, thus carrying out the resolution he offered some time ago. There is at least one unconstitutional provision in it; but that is natural, for frequent reading of the organic law is not a favorite pursuit here.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Mr. Phelps also succeeded in getting the bill relative to Mayors made a special order for Thursday. Its passage depends entirely upon the attitude of the members from Cook County. Any half-hearted or reluctant support on their part will greatly jeopard the bill.

RECORDING IN COOK COUNTY.

An attempt was made to advance the bill fixing low rates for re-recording deeds in Cook County, and was lost; only Morrison voted for it. Mr. King asserted that re-recording did not amount to anything, in which view of the case the loss a man has to pay for it the better. The desire of some of the Cook County members to delay action on this fee subject has caused surprise among some country members, who had an impression the rates were very high.

FEES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICERS.

Several persons were here last week, and laid before the members facts showing that the fees in Cook County were not so large as had been thought, and some members were told these things when at Chicago. The bill had a majority in Committee of the Whole, but since it is an emergency bill, it will be difficult for it to pass if the Cook County members oppose it.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

will come up to-morrow, and will probably push the Revenue bill out of the way.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 3:30 p. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

ABSENTEES.

Bangs, Bishop, Bowman, Boyd, Bush, Carter, Donahoe, Dore, Eddy, Epler, Flagg, Harlan, Holcomb, Jewett, Langley, McNulta, Nicholson, Richardson, Solomon, Tincher, Van Dorston, Voris, Washburn, Woodard.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill relating to attachments before Justices, and House bill relating to guardians for habitual drunkards, recommending their passage. Relating to the publication of reports of the Supreme Court; to legalizing deeds executed by married women out of the State, with recommendation to lay on the table. So done. Also House bill relating to garnishment, with sundry amendments, which were ordered printed without present action.

Mr. FULLER, from the same committee, reported back the bill securing to all persons the freedom in selection of avocations without recommendation; also the bill relating to change of venue, which was tabled; also Senate bill relating to paupers. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. EDSALL, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill 90, relating to conveyances, and with sundry amendments, which were concurred in.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. EARLY introduced a bill to make an appropriation to pay off the debts of the Reform School. It appropriates $24,000 to pay such debts.

Mr. WILKINSON introduced a bill to provide for the examination and licensing of surveyors. It provides that the Governor shall appoint three approved surveyors as Commissioners to examine and license surveyors.

THE DISSECTING BILL.

Senate bill 67 to promote the science of medicine and surgery known as the Dissecting bill was taken up.

Mr. REDDICK moved to amend so as include within the provisions of the bill the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly.

Mr. PIERCE defended the bill against ridicule.

The bill was made the special order for Thursday next at 11 a.m.

READING OF BILLS.

A number of bills were read for the second time, among them the bills allowing the General Government to acquire lands for public purposes, and the bill relating to the restoration of lost or destroyed court records.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to provide for the formation of incorporated companies was reported from the Committee on Corporations, with sundry amendments which were concurred in.

MAYORS' BILL.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS the bill to extend the powers of Mayors of cities of the first class, was made a special order in Committee of the Whole for Thursday morning.

A COUPLE OF REGISTRY REPEAL BILLS.

The bills to entirely repeal the Registry law, were on recommendation of the Committee on Elections, laid on the table.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

Mr. BARR offered a bill to provide for reassessment and collection of certain taxes due on the assessment of 1867. After setting forth the fact that Cook County owes $187,000, it empowers the Auditor to begin a suit in the Supreme Court against Cook County for the sum, and interest. When judgment is recovered, the Auditor is to levy such a rate of taxation on the equalized value of property in Cook County as will cover the sum. If the Clerk of Cook County does not do his duty he is made liable to fines and penalties. The State is allowed to set off against what is to be paid to Chicago on account of the canal its share of this delinquent assessment, and can hold on to that portion of the canal debt until the city agrees to a set-off.

It was ordered to a second reading.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The bill to encourage military education at the Industrial University was reported back with amendments, which were concurred in.

ESTRAYS.

The bill to prohibit stock animals from running at large was made a special order for Friday.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Mr. HAINES offered a bill to appropriate money toward the completion of the Washington Monument, and also a bill in relation to married women and fixing the rights, &c., of husband and wife.

Mr. BERRY offered a bill to provide for uniformity in Police Courts.

READING OF BILLS.

Several House bills were read the second time and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Several Senate bills were read the first time.

RECORDING DEEDS IN COOK COUNTY.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to take up the bill fixing the rates of re-recording deeds in Cook County.

Mr. KING, of Cook, said there was no law by which the re-recording of deeds was given any force. It amounted to nothing, and they were trying to fix a fee for doing a thing which had no force. He wanted the fees given to be adequate to the payment of the expenses. When at home, several gentlemen had called on him who seemed to think the fees would be too small to defray the expenses of the office. The present bill was to create a new fee.

Mr. HAINES wondered at this sensitiveness when a fee bill was touched upon.

Mr. SPRINGER explained the necessity for his bill. Many persons in Cook County had deemed it prudent to re-record their deeds, and the Clerk had charged as much as he did before and that the Clerk was getting an immense income, and that had made a fortune out of it. The four leading papers took that view of it.

Mr. KING said he was informed the papers were satisfied that they were mistaken in what they had said on the subject.

Mr. SPRINGER thought that the rate in his bill would give the Clerk of Cook County more money than the Circuit Judges got.

The motion to dispense the order sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole was lost by a decided vote.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, moved to take up the bill for re-recording deeds. It was agreed to, Messrs. Sullivan, Galloway, Root, and Morrison voting for it, and King, Waite, Williams, and [illegible].

Mr. BURLEY thought that the bill postponed since it had been promised information which would show that if the fees were fixed so low as in certain bills before the House, the county would lose $60,000 per annum.

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, was very much surprised by this statement.

Mr. BURLEY said they would send down a statement showing what the old fees had produced and he wanted delay so that they could act intelligently.

Mr. ROOT was afraid there might be something in the bill to change the rule of evidence. He did not know what the construction of the bill would be by the courts.

Mr. SPRINGER thought the courts would construe the effects of re-recording in its own way. The effect of recording a certificate would show when the original was recorded.

Mr. KING wanted to know if that record would be evidence in court.

Mr. SPRINGER thought it would. He knew that the work could be done for 5 cents and by a source of revenue to the county.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, moved to strike out 6 cents and insert 4.

Mr. ROOT offered a substitute for the first section, not mentioning the certificate.

Mr. CASEY saw reasons why people should have to re-record in any case. Fifty deeds per day would cost 34 cents. Fifty deeds could be recorded in a day, and $11 a day was enough for a Clerk.

MR. CUNNINGHAM thought recording would have no force as to claims arising between that time and the date of the fire.

Mr. KING said that printed forms were used for only about a quarter of the instruments recorded in Cook County. Some people wanted to kill Gassette, because he was Chairman of the Republican Committee. Now, he did not believe in hitting anybody, and was not cognizant of this. He did not believe anything was gained by recording deeds, and no respectable lawyer would say it had. He believed the record was a notice from the time the deed was filed, whether the record books were burnt up or not. He did not want the County Treasury depleted or to hit Gassette. The only reason of the persistent attack on him was his political *status*.

Mr. SPRINGER denied any knowledge of Gassette's political *status*.

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, said the deeds were being re-recorded, and it should be done for a low price, and not compel them to pay twice for the same thing.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the bill, and said Gassette was a sufferer by the fire, and that the Recorder's office was not of such magnitude now. They must wait and see, so that they need not fix fees so low as to run the county in debt.

Messrs. ARMSTRONG and KING, of Jersey, favored 4 cents.

Mr. SULLIVAN favored the bill, and thought 6 cents good pay. There was no politics in the matter.

The committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered bills in relation to the practice of courts of record and for the republication of Illinois Reports.

THE RE-RECORDING BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for re-recording.

Mr. ROOT'S substitute was voted down.

An amendment to fix the fee at 4 cents, was lost.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved to fix it at 5 cents. Adopted.

The section was adopted as amended, the bill was ordered reported back, and its passage recommended.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. JONES, of Crawford, moved to take up the general bill to incorporate railroads. The bill was taken up.

Mr. SHELDON, of Champaign, moved to provide that articles of incorporation should not only include places from and to which it was to be constructed, but also places through which it was to pass.

Mr. WAITE opposed the amendment.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM opposed it, since railroads would have to make a survey before incorporating.

Mr. GALLOWAY thought it impracticable.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. BURLEY offered an amendment providing for dividing the Directors into classes. Adopted.

A further amendment was offered that no lands or materials should be taken or entered on, except for survey, until the agreement was made with the owner, or right to enter has been acquired by condemnation. It was opposed as being unnecessary, and tending to check the building of roads, and urged as being necessary to protect the right of private parties.

The amendment was lost and the section adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER offered an amendment to the section, giving railroads power to regulate their rates, subject to the provisions of the law, to the effect that such law should be uniform in its operation upon railroads in the State. He gave as his reason that if the courts held they could not regulate the rates of old roads, then it was wrong to regulate the rates of new roads, over which they had power.

Mr. WAITE and others opposed the amendment, which was not adopted.

The section providing that stockholders shall be individually liable to creditors of the corporation for an amount not exceeding the amount unpaid on stock held by him was taken up.

Mr. ROOK offered a substitute providing also that every transfer of stock which was not paid up should be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, so as to provide better security for the creditor, and no transfer should release the indebtedness or bind the assignee until the transfer was recorded.

Mr. BURLEY opposed the substitute, since it made new roads impossible.

The substitute was lost.

The emergency clause was adopted, and the bill reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

Adjourned.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—In the Wharton trial, Prof. Aiken detailed his analysis and tests for arsenic in the stomach of General Ketchum. None was found, but sufficient sulphide of antimony was discovered to make fully twenty grains of tartar emetic. The witness also testified to finding ten to twelve grains tartar emetic in the sediment of a tumbler taken from the house of Mrs. Wharton. He was rigidly cross-examined, but his testimony was unshaken.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The area of lowest pressure will probably move eastward over Pennsylvania and New England; that of the highest barometer will move northward with clear and pleasant weather from Virginia to Illinois and southward. Cloudy weather will continue, possibly with snow or rain, on Lake Ontario, where there are [illegible] dangerous winds are probable for to-morrow.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Closing Day's Session of the Convention at St. Louis.

Adoption of the Report of the Committee on Direct Importation.

The Tariff—Railroad Monopolies—The Currency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The fifth day's session of the National Board of Trade began in the Temple this morning, at 9 o'clock, President Fraley in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis.

OCEAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing two resolutions, the first expressing approval of the plan of Secretary Boutwell to give a bounty on steamship tonnage, and the second providing that articles of subsistence required for vessels in the foreign trade be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses. The motion was lost.

SIGNAL STATION AT QUINCY.

Mr. Gilpin, of Quincy, moved the passage of a resolution requesting Congress to establish a government signal station at Quincy. The resolution was adopted.

DUTY ON LUMBER.

The proposition of the Newark Board of Trade, looking to the abrogation of the duty on Canadian lumber, was continued on the programme for next year.

THE FISHERIES.

The resolution offered by the Boston Board of Trade, requesting Congress to give early attention to the enactment of laws necessary to give practical effect to that part of the Washington treaty relating to the fisheries, was adopted.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The next subject in order was the resolution of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange urging the limitation of the extinguishment of the national debt to fifty millions per annum.

The resolution was adopted.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, of the special committee appointed to consider the subject of direct importations, presented a report, of which an abstract is given below:

"Additional legislation is needed to remove certain restrictions, among them that clause which excludes the direct importation of wines, distilled spirits, and articles in bulk. In the latter it is recommended that discretionary power be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the transfer of such articles in bulk as he may deem proper to be thus forwarded, for example, salt, pig iron, etc. Another important point for action is that clause which forbids the transfer or reshipment of merchandise, under transit between the port of first arrival and the point of destination. This privilege should be extended to water routes, as it has already been to railroads, permitting any bonded carrier to transfer the merchandise to any other carrier bonded under the same law, so long as the second carrier is in the direct line of transportation; provided the transfer is made as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is also recommended that the Treasury regulations be so altered as to admit of simplification of the description of merchandise by the importer's agent at the first port of entry, the comparison by marks and number of packages being sufficient to identify them. The port of Mobile having been omitted from the provisions of the act, it is recommended that the omission be corrected."

The report was concurred in.

THE CURRENCY.

The next subject in order was the proposition of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange to the effect that the legal tender and National Bank circulation meets the requirements of the domestic trade more successfully than would the resumption of specie payments.

George L. Buzby, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the proposition, on the ground that the legal tender currency afforded the necessary element of elasticity, and protected the import and domestic trade alike from the destructive consequences of a foreign demand for gold. The financial experience of the country previous to the war proved conclusively that a specie basis was far from being the stable and healthful condition of things that it was claimed to be. Let the Government receive its notes in the payment of duties, and the resumption of specie payment would be practically accomplished by the appreciation of the paper to a gold value. Had we been under a specie system would we not have been shaken to the very fibre by the Franco-Prussian war, and would not the great Chicago fire have proved vastly more disastrous to the business interests of the entire country than was the case?

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, moved as an amendment a resolution directing the Executive Committee to memorialize Congress to pass a law providing for the issue of $5,000,000 per month, for one year [illegible] at the expiration of two years from the date of issue, and as fast as the new series is issued a corresponding amount of the present legal-tenders to be withdrawn and cancelled.

Mr. Ropes proceeded to demonstrate the disasterous consequences certain to result from the continuation of the present uncertain and variable basis of values. He admitted that the credit of the United States was good, but would it be good if the government went on year after year without taking any steps toward the fulfilment of its promise to pay? It was able to talk of things growing up to the old standard of values. A specie basis would never be resumed without the necessary legislation. He opposed a hasty resumption, which would result in universal bankruptcy. He believed his process could go on from year to year until every dollar of currency was exchangeable for gold. He was willing to wait for five years, but when he got the promise of payment he wanted to stay there. By the plan we could move continuously, and at any time, when it is proved to work unfavorably.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Stranahan, as to how it was proposed that the new issue should obtain general circulation, Mr. Ropes said that this could be done by a *pro rata* distribution among the government creditors, from month to month. However, his idea was to leave the details with Congress.

Mr. Meyer, of St. Louis, presented a substitute providing for a sliding scale of proportion in the use of gold and legal-tenders in the payment of duties, so that by October, 1873, the whole amount might be paid in legal-tender, and after the second of January, 1874, the government shall redeem its legal-tenders and the National Banks their notes in gold, and the Secretary of the Treasury to be prohibited from selling any more gold until after October 1, 1874.

Mr. Opdyke maintained, in opposition to the views of Mr. Ropes, that if the issue of greenbacks were limited to the requirements of the laws of trade, their purchasing power would be equal to that of gold. In other words, if the legal tender issue were reduced to twelve dollars *per capita*, resumption would come of itself without any aid. By the increase of our commerce at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the practical effect was a contraction of 35,000,000 each year. The same ratio did not apply to the increase in population, which was not more than 3 per cent per annum. At this rate of contraction he believed that we should get back to specie payment without running the risk of insolvency, and if this were brought about it would be a magnificent achievement for our government. If the Constitution of the United States could be so amended as to give a money medium of paper without any promise to pay, amounting to twelve dollars *per capita*, he believed that such medium would obtain and hold in the estimation of the world, a higher and steadier value than that of coin. In the history of paper money there had never been a progress so sure, safe and steady in the right direction as ours had been since the close of the war.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, held that commercial progress was shown by dispensing with the need of so much gold, silver or convertible notes, with which to transact business. The railroad and the telegraph removed these needs, and he believed Mr. Opdyke's theory of growing up to the volume of irredeemable paper to be utterly fallacious. He did not fear insolvency, for our business was now conducted on a cash basis. He held the proposition of a paper currency, without a promise to pay, to be simply disgraceful, and any court which decided that thing to be a dollar which had no actual or prospective relation to gold, the only admitted standard of value, disgraced itself in so doing.

Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, proposed to consider the practical bearings of the question. He was not willing to wait until the commerce and the currency approached each other. Nor would he be willing to accept the experimental proposition of substituting a new kind of notes for those already in circulation. It was admitted that we could spare $30,000,000 each year with which to extinguish the national debt; then why not apply this amount of money toward the withdrawal of the legal tenders now in circulation? Add this to the practical contraction of $35,000,000 per year, by virtue of the increase of commerce, and in two years we have reduced the currency by $170,000,000, bringing it down to the amount admitted to be required by the needs of commerce. He introduced a resolution providing that this plan be adopted.

Mr. Seely, of Newark, moved the adoption of a resolution expressing the opinion of the board that the interests of the country require the earliest possible return to a specie standard of values. He was in favor of the old doctrine of a currency resting upon a sound specie basis.

Mr. Wetherell moved as a substitute a resolution declaring that the resumption of specie payment by contraction is deemed inexpedient, and that in the opinion of this board the best method of securing a return to a specie basis, without disaster to the commercial interests of the country, is such a prudent use by the government of its currency as will keep as near as possible to par value the present legal tender until such time as the excess of circulation shall have been absorbed by the natural increase of the commerce of the country.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, said that it was imperative that this board should adopt some specific plan for recommendation to Congress, and in order that this might be done he was almost willing to vote for any of the propositions, if he could get nothing more satisfactory. He liked the proposition of Mr. Ropes, as it embodied a definite plan, gave assurance to the world that the United States intended at some time to fulfil its promises to pay; but of all the plans presented, his preference was for that of Mr. Welch, because he considered it the simplest and most practical, and Mr. Candless, of Boston, thought it of vital importance that the board should emphatically declare itself on the subject of contraction. With this view he should, at the proper time, move the passage of a resolution expressing the opinion of the Board that specie payment cannot be reached within any reasonable period except by contraction of the currency.

Mr. Ropes believed that his plan would fortify our weakest point—the banks—by creating an inducement to hoard the new gold notes, thereby increasing their revenues, and then gradually rendering it easier for them to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments.

President Fraley being requested to give his views, touched upon the various propositions. With regard to that of Mr. Ropes, he said that it contemplated a severe contraction, while it also left an uncertainty concerning the payment of our foreign debt, owing to the gold necessary to pay the notes, and it would moreover act as an inducement to run up the premium on gold so that those notes would be more valuable, in his judgment. The plan of Mr. Welch was the best, but he was not willing that the contraction should proceed at so rapid a rate as four millions per month. He favored the plan of withdrawing two millions per month of legal tenders, and of applying that amount toward the national debt. He estimated that $100,000,000 were necessary to contract the currency, but the contraction should proceed gradually, in order to protect the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, suggested that the contraction be at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on all outstanding legal-tender and national bank notes. He offered a resolution to that effect. It was agreed to by a vote of 21 to 11.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

The Committee on Warehouse Receipts withdrew their report in order to amend it.

CANADIAN BOARD OF TRADE.

A resolution was passed directing the President to appoint delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade.

RECESS.

The board then took a recess for one hour.

SCRIP DIVIDENDS—BANKRUPT LAW.

On reassembling, the proposition looking to the correction of the existing system of issuing scrip dividends and the watering of stock by incorporated companies without a fair specie equivalent was continued on the programme for next year, as was also the subject of the modification of the bankrupt law.

THE TARIFF.

The board then took up the proposition offered by the Boston Board of Trade, to the effect that the board recommend to Congress such a revision of our tariff on imports as shall tend to promote economy in the expenditures of the government to check monopoly and encourage a healthy competition in trade and manufactures; to facilitate the mutually profitable exchange of products between us and other nations; to diminish the growing antagonism between capital and labor, and, above all, to protect native industry by cheapening the necessaries and comforts of life to the masses of our people.

Mr. Ropes said that the proposition had been drawn with great care, and with the hope that it would meet the views of both wings of both the protectionists and free traders. He opened the discussion with a review of the condition of the country under a high tariff, reaching the conclusion that the present high rates of duty were an injury and a disaster to every section of the land.

Mr. Fox, of St. Louis, offered an addition to the resolution in these words: "And that in the revision of the tariff the cost of production in this country is a proper subject for consideration."

Mr. Opdyke said that, although one of the most radical of Free Traders, he was opposed to the reduction of duties at the present time, as he considered the present anomalous condition of the currency to be an offset to the tariff. When that currency should be brought to a specie value he was ready to favor a gradual abolition of tariff duties; but until that time such an abolition would be a rank injustice to the vested interests which have grown up under our present condition of things.

Mr. Ropes called attention to the fact that this reason no longer existed, in view of the adoption of the plan to contract the currency.

Mr. Atkinson briefly defined his position in a resolution, which he should have preferred to have had submitted to the board, the substance of which was that a tariff law should be enacted whereby the necessary customs revenue may be raised with the least interference with the interests of the people, and that where protection begins customs should cease. He paid his attention at some length to what he designated as the principal sinner—the pig iron interest—whose offences against America he detailed most clearly, showing that nineteen-twentieths of the interests of America were taxed to support the one-twentieth represented by big iron. He drew the conclusion that all the other interests needed no protection, or would need none, if the tariff on iron were taken off.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, took opposite grounds, urging that it was false and fallacious to present to the laboring man the tempting bait of cheap food and wearing apparel, and at the same time to deprive him of the means of purchasing those things by removing the protection of labor. He also claimed that Mr. Atkinson had underrated the magnitude of the iron interest.

Other gentlemen followed for and against the resolution.

Mr. Kirkland offered an amendment providing that in any revision of the tariff stability should be considered an essential provision.

A vote being taken on the resolutions as amended, they were adopted by a large majority.

OCEAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Stranahan's resolutions, given above, in the first part of the day's proceedings, were renewed under a suspension of the rules. The first resolution, relating to a tonnage bounty, was lost by a vote of 17 for and 27 against. The second resolution, relating to the removal of duty from articles of subsistence and repairs on shipboard, was lost for lack of a quorum voting, the Philadelphia delegation refusing to vote for the purpose of defeating the measure, and also refused to respond to their names when a call of the House was ordered. Their reason for so doing was that there had been a fair bargain for a compromise, the free traders agreeing to vote for the second resolution. The free trade men denied having entered into any such bargain. Intense feeling was created by the affair, President Fraley censuring his Philadelphia townsmen for their course in refusing to vote.

Mr. Gray, of Philadelphia, asked leave to have his vote recorded in the affirmative on the second resolution.

Messrs. Windsor and Welch, of the same city, desired to have the vote again called. This was done, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 to 4.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

The subject of warehouse receipts was continued on the programme for the next year.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The board then adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the third Tuesday of October, 1872.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The chief feature in commercial circles to-day was the stringency of the money market. There was an abundant supply until after 2 p. m., and borrowers on government bonds were supplied at 6 to 7 per cent, and on other collaterals at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold. After 3 p. m. there was a sharp demand for money, and a short supply, among the stock operators, who paid 1-8 to 1-2 per cent, for turning stocks till to-morrow. The stringency arises from anticipated stock-jobbing operations. There is a combination which have locked up some $10,000,000, and which threaten to take more out of the market, in view of the fact that on the 15th (Friday) they will have large payments to make on account of revenue bonds which mature then, and which payments will naturally cause some disturbance to loans. The locking up this season has been conducted very skilfully, having been done so gradually as not to make extraordinary changes in the clearing house statements on any one day. The dealings in money to-day were continued on the streets long after bank hours.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds advanced and closed strong. Central Pacific bonds were strong and in demand, owing to the large increase in earnings for the month of November, being for this year $908,862, against $771,373 last, showing an increase for the month of $121,340. The earnings for the first eleven months of 1871 are $8,736,341, against $741,423 in 1870, showing an increase this year of $1,394,918. The bonds closed to-day at 100 1-4 to 100 1-2; Unions at 91 1-4 to 91 3-8 for firsts; 78 3-4 to 79 1-2 for land grants; 83 to 83 1-2 for incomes, and 27 1-4 to 27 3-8 for stocks.

GOLD DISBURSEMENTS.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $1,000,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was strong on a basis of 109 for prime bankers' 60 day sterling bills, and the leading firms are not anxious to draw at present rates.

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull and lower, ranging between 110 and 109 1-2. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 6, and 7 per cent in gold. After the Board adjourned the quotations were 109 1-2a109 5-8. Gold was so heavy that no one cared to buy for speculation, and it was evident that the effect of the condition of the Prince of Wales had expended its force on both continents. The high prices of bonds and the low rate for gold render it impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the bonds on Wednesday, as he has advertised to do, and, consequently, it is expected that the offerings will be free.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened heavy, and declined; afterward advanced, and fell off at the close. Lake Shore and Erie were the most active stocks, and there was little done in the rest of the list.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was more general, and, with light receipts, most grades improved. Shippers were buying freely, and there was less of the low grades offered. The wheat market was stronger. The demand was mainly for milling, with less offering at the close. Corn was hardly so firm. The demand was moderate, chiefly export, though fancy for the trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BELLIGERENT INTERNATIONALISTS.

A stormy meeting of Internationalists was held this evening. Theodore H. Banks presided. T. Osborne Ward moved that they parade next Sunday, or, if prevented, that their intended procession would be held on the subsequent Sunday. Ira B. Davis said the police authorities had outraged the principles of liberty and justice, and the Governor had refused to interfere. It now became a test question whether the police authorities have the right to prevent a funeral parade. He advised the formation of an international guard to protect their rights as citizens. The chairman was in favor of parading next Sunday. When the internationalists were driven off the streets and arrested last Sunday, he saw a large funeral procession and regiments of militia filing through the streets unmolested. He was in favor of sending a letter to Governor Hoffman, requesting him to revoke the prohibitory order of the police, and passing a resolution to parade on Sunday. He was ready to take the streets when the time came to defend their liberties.

Signor Columbiani, an old Garibaldian volunteer, said he owned considerable property in New York, and it was all at the call of the Internationalists, although he was not one himself; and, if necessary, he would shoulder his musket in their cause. This sentiment elicited wild applause. The motion to parade next Sunday was carried amid the wildest applause. Theodore H. Banks and August Fleureau were appointed delegates to wait on Governor Hoffman in Albany to request him to revoke the police order of forbidding the parade, and ask State protection.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—9 p. m.

Sales 500 brls mess pork, seller January, at $13.40; 500 do, seller February, at $13.67 1-2; 500 do, seller March, at $14.10; 1,000 do, seller April, at $[illegible]; 100,000 pounds green shoulders, [illegible]; 1,000 new pork barrels, at [illegible] each; 100 bxs dry-salted shoulders, [illegible] days in salt, at 4 7-8c; 25 bxs dry-salted rough sides, [illegible] days in salt, at 6c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Gold heavy at 109 1-2a 109 5-8. Loans from 5 to 7 per cent in gold for carrying. Clearings, $30,000,000.

Governments strong and higher. The Germans bought freely.

The stock market was strong and advancing until after bank hours, when a commission was paid for the use of money over night. The downward reaction was about 1-4 to 1-4 per cent. The features have been Lake Shore and Erie.

The money market was made very stringent for stock brokers before the close of the bank hours and loans were made at 1-8 of 1 per cent. The last rates were of gold at 1-16. It is confidently affirmed that the clique locking up have taken $10,000,000 out of the market. Their capacity it is said is $12,000,000.

State bonds are steady.

Sterling exchange, 109.

Coupe, '81	117 3-4	Coupe, '65	[illegible]
Coupe, '62	110 7-8	Coupe, '67	[illegible]
Coupe, '64	110 7-8	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupe, '65	110 7-8	Currency 6s	[illegible]
New	111 5-8		
State bonds.			
Missouri	[illegible]	Virginia, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, old	[illegible]	N. Carolina, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, new	[illegible]	N. Carolina, new	[illegible]
Virginia, new	[illegible]		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	[illegible]	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	C. P. bonds	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	Central bonds	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 11—12:30 p. m.—Consols, 91 1-8; 5-20s, '62, 92 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 25s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 45s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 11—[illegible] p.m.—Consols, 92; money, 92 1-8 on account. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 92; '67, 92 7-8; 10-40s, 90 3-4. The firmness in the market is not owing to favorable news, but to the fact that the Prince's death has been thoroughly discounted.

Tallow, 45s 9d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—Bonds, 96 1-4.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Rentes, 55f, 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Evening.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 9 7-8d; Orleans, 10 1-8d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000.

Wheat—Red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 25s 3d. Beef, 79s. Lard, 45s. Cumberland middles, [illegible]; short ribs, 38s.

Cheese, 62s.

Turpentine, 49s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Beeves are coming in plentifully, the 5,500 to-day making 8,670 for the week. The market is rather slow and a trifle easier for this stock. Prime droves sold at full prices. Some extra holiday beeves of 13 cwt sold at 14c, with prime at 12a13 1-2c; medium at 1-2c; poor Illinois at 9 1-2a10c; thin State and Texans, 5a8c; the average being strong at 10 1-2c. There were nearly 1,300 Texans. There were 1,300 from Kentucky and [illegible] from this State. The offerings to-day were 156 cars at Communipaw, 108 cars at One Hundredth street, 27 cars at Weehawken. Beef is doing better. Chicago sides are selling at [illegible] for steers and [illegible] for cows. Of the droves to-day 3 cars 7 1-2 cwt Texans sold at 9c; 3 cars poor Illinois, 6 cwt, 8 1-2c; [illegible] per cwt; 4 cars fat 8 cwt Kentucky, 11 1-2a12 1-2c; 6 cars Indiana, 6 1-2 cwt, 10c.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,500 head for the week and 7,700 to-day. Holiday stock begins to arrive; 1 car extra 160 lbs Ohio sheep sold at 7 1-2c; 1 car 99 lbs, 6 7-8c; 1 car poor 83 lbs Kentucky, 5 1-2c; 1 car 76 lbs Canada lambs, 7 1-2c. Market strong and active.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000 for the week, and 12,000 to-day. They are doing better, live selling [illegible] cars of Ohio, 5 1-2c; [illegible] city dressed sold at 5 3-4a6 1-4c; western dressed, 5 1-2c; one car fancy fresh killed, [illegible] lbs, 6 1-2c. The close was strong at 7c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The dry goods market is steady; Appleton brown drills, 15c; Atlantic do, 14 1-2c; William E. [illegible] brown sheetings 13 1-2c; do 9-4 do, 30c; do 10-4 do, 35c; Stark A and Atlantic do, 15c; Pequot A, 14c; Nevada A, 11 1-2c; Augusta 36-inch do, 11 1-2c; bleached and colored corset jeans, 12 1-2c; Rockport do, 13c; Kearsarge sateen do, 15c; Boston improved denims, 17 1-2c; Clark's do, 26c; Columbian XXX and blue denims, 24c; Otis' CC, 17c; do BB do, 20c; do AXA, 22c; Pearl River brown and blue do, 27 1-2c; Slater's Manville and Masonville paper cambrics, 11c; do high colored, 12c. Lonsdale bleached muslins, 17c; do cambrics, 22 1-2c; Lyman J do, 21 1-2c; Masonville muslins, 17 1-2c; Monadnock 9-4 sheetings, 30c; do 10-4 do, 35c. Carr's linseys, 21 1-2c; Howard do, 16 1-2c; and Union Mills No. 20 checks, 18c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, [illegible]; common to good, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; white wheat extra, [illegible]; extra Ohio, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat very quiet; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 2 spring, [illegible]; winter red Western, [illegible]; amber, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 25,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 78 1-2c; afloat, 79c; new Western mixed, 77a 78c. Oats dull; receipts, 20,000 bu; Ohio and Western, [illegible].

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar in fair demand, and firm. Molasses firm; New Orleans, [illegible]. Rice, 8 1-2a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 1-2a14c; refined, 23 3-4a 24c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at [illegible].

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN—Wheat, 4,168,000 bu; corn, 1,301,000 bu; oats, 3,015,000 bu; rye, 597,000 bu; barley, 260,000 bu; malt, 104,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.60a13.70; new, $15.00; prime, $12.00; prime mess, $11.00a 11.25; mess for January, February, and March, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a 9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December, 9 5-8c; January, 9 3-4c; February, 10c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.23 1-2; No. 2, $1.21. Oats in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 35c. Corn lower; No. 2, 42 1-2c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley lower; No. 2, 64c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.90a4.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—COTTON—Firm at 18a19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.32 1-2; fall easier; No. 3 red, $1.40; No. 2, $1.57 1-2. Corn dull and unsettled; mixed on track, 45a46c. Oats dull and unsettled; mixed on track, 34 1-2c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Iowa, 67 1-2c. Rye firm; 75a76c. [illegible] sacked.

WHISKEY—Higher at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $12.25 cash. Dry salt meats steady; loose shoulders, 30 days old, 4 1-2c; order lots, 30 and 20 days old, shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-2a6 1-2c; clear, 6 1-2a6 3-4c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib, 7 3-8a7 1-2c; clear, 7 3-4c. Lard firm; 8 1-2c for seller December; 9c for seller February.

HOGS—Easier at $3.90a4.15; bulk of sales at $4.00 a4.10. Total receipts since November 1, 305,000, against 100,000 last year.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; hogs, 14,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.75; double extra, $7.25; triple extra, 7.75. Corn scarce and firmer; white, 81 1-2 a85c. Oats quiet 55a60c. Bran, $1.30.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime $22.00, choice, $25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.62. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7 3-4c; clear rib, 7 1-4a8c. Lard—Choice in demand; paper dull, tierce, 9a9 3-4c; keg, 10a 10 1-4c; sugar-cured hams dull.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; inferior, 6 1-2a8 3-4c; fair to fully fair, 8a9 1-4c; prime, 9 1-2c. Molasses active and advanced; inferior, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Rectified, 90ca$1.02 1-2.

MONETARY—Sterling, 109 7-8; sight 3-8 discount. Gold, 109 7-8.

COTTON—Active and higher; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 18 3-4a18 7-8c; low middling, 19 3-4a19 1-4c; middling, 19 1-4c; receipts, 9,167 bales. Exports—Havre, 16,573 bales; Liverpool, 11,267 bales. Stock, 118,096.

good common 7a7 1-2c; demand, syr firm.

INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,

General Office, 148 West Washington-st.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1871.

An informal meeting of the General Board of Directors will be held on the 12th inst. at Harmonia Hall, 68 & 70 West Lake-st. Delegates will be present from all the Branches.

J. H. PAYSON,

Secretary.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Chamber Filled with Local Lobbyists and Office-Grabbers.

Communication from the Mayor on the Subject of Police Court Constables.

Evidences Developed of the Presence of Another "Nineteen."

Election of City Officers---Alderman Gill After the Corruptionists.

The Evening Post and Staats Zeitung Designated as City Printers.

Appointment of the Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening; President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Cooy, McGinnis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Glade, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

THE LOBBY.

There was a larger lobby than was present at the inaugural meeting. The reason was obvious. Then men came for curiosity; last evening they were for something more substantial. They expected plunder in the shape of appointments. There were seekers for every office at the disposal of the body politic, whose air they vitiated with bad cigars, and whose seats they desecrated by their uninvited presence. They were lobbying in a place not constructed for such purposes; and so great was the number of birds of prey, and so comparatively few the carcasses, that they turned upon each other for want of some one else to attack. The Sergeant-at-Arms and his be-starred (ill-starred, too, it would seem) began to clear the aisles at 7:30. Before 8 o'clock, something of order had been secured; the favored were separated from the others, like the sheep from the goats, the latter, naturally enough, considerably outnumbering the former. Wells Sherman waxed indinant when the freedom of the press was attacked, and a reporter required to remain standing for a minute or two, and assisted in clearing the aisles. So closely, however, did the visiting parties cling to the button-holes of the Aldermen, that to remove the former without the latter was almost impossible. The Clerk was feebly heard calling the roll, when the Council came to order.

OFFICEHOLDERS' BONDS.

Ald. McGinnis moved that the vote approving the bonds of the City Collector and Police Constable be reconsidered.

Ald. Holden wished to delay business until the Council had come to order. There was a jam in the room.

Ald. McGinnis moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the sufficiency of the bonds of the City Collector and Police Clerk.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the motion approving them.

Ald. Buehler said if it was a matter of spite he did not want to vote for it.

The Clerk read the bond of the City Collector.

Ald. Buehler moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was so disposed of.

POLICE CONSTABLES.

The following communication was read from His Honor the Mayor:

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

In considering the powers and duties of the Mayor to appoint men, some doubt arose in my mind as to the proper mode of appointing or selecting Constables for the Police Courts. I therefore obtained the opinion, in writing, of the law officers of the city, a copy of which is herewith appended. Their opinion accords with my own, namely, that, since the adoption of the new constitution, all Constables are to be elected. As there seems to be a necessity that the duties heretofore discharged by Police Constables should continue to be discharged by some properly authorized persons, the law officers have drafted an ordinance, which is herewith submitted, for such action as your honorable body may see proper to take therewith. This provides for their selection from the police force of the city, and will result in the saving to the city of the salaries heretofore paid to Police Constables. The proposed ordinance also fixes the place for holding the Police Court for the South Division. I am informed by the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney that there is a necessity for immediate action upon the latter matter. I therefore recommend that whatever in the judgment of your honorable body should be done be done at once. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The following is the opinion of the City Attorney referred to, and the endorsement of the Corporation Counsel:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor, etc.:

SIR: As to Police Constables, Section 21 of Article 6 ... Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables shall be elected, etc. This section is modified by Section 28, as to Justices of the Peace in Chicago, who are to be appointed by the Governor, etc. Nothing further is said, however, as to Constables in Chicago, and they are therefore—in the case of all other Constables—not to be appointed, but by election. It follows that there is no authority for the appointment of Police Constables by the Mayor.

Police Justices—Under the city charter the Common Council has power to provide for the holding of a Police Court in each division of the city, and to designate a Justice of the Peace to hold each of said courts (Gary, p. 101, Sec. 2). This power has been exercised as to the North and West Divisions, but not as to the South Division. (See Council proceedings, 1869-1870, pp. 287-472.) It is competent, therefore, for the Council to provide, by ordinance, for the holding of a Police Court for the South Division, and to designate a Justice of the Peace to hold said court.

Under this view there would be no authority for designating more than one Police Justice for each division. Very respectfully,

I. N. STILES, City Attorney.

I concur in the construction of the charter above set forth.

M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Holden moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It was so referred.

CITY OFFICERS.

Ald. Holden moved to proceed to the election of the various officers, as provided by the charter.

Ald. Gill thought the charter was not obligatory. He would be glad to see the electioneering and button-holing disposed of. He said: "I have been informed that there has been an attempt to levy blackmail upon the candidates—that men have been asked to give certain sums—'to put it up'—in hundreds of dollars, for the purpose of aiding their election. I therefore move, Mr. President, as an amendment to Alderman Holden's motion, that this election be postponed for one week."

Ald. Schaffner said if this information was true, he did not see what could be gained by postponing action. He wished that the Alderman would make his charges. He would assist in any investigation. He would have to leave the city if it was postponed.

A vote was taken, resulting yeas, 20; nays, 20; as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Cooy, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Stout, Ogden, Busse—20.

Nays—Ald. Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Woodman, and the President—20.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Dixon moved to postpone it until the regular order of business was disposed of.

Ald. Knickerbocker contended that a dissenting voice could prevent a temporary suspension of the rules.

Ald. Holden. The Alderman talks about bribery, corruption, and this sort of thing in our midst; I would say that this is a fire-proof Council. The word Fire-proof carries with it honesty, so the papers say. There can be no dishonesty here for the reason that this is a Fire-proof Council. I hope that we will proceed as the charter directs to go into the election for these various offices. Let the Council put it over so as Ald. Gill can have a smelling committee to examine this Fire-proof Council!

Ald. Gill. I am very glad the Alderman from the Tenth Ward has confidence in the Fire-proof ticket. I have received, since I came into this room, from at least ten candidates, positive information that committees of this Council have waited upon them and have taxed them, or asked them to pay as high as $300 and $500 [applause] to aid in their election. Now, I believe that it is due to the dignity of this body that this matter be put off.

Ald. Holden. Let us have the names.

Ald. Gill. You will get the names as quick as you want them. It is the duty of the Council to investigate the matter, and not allow this election to go through in this way. I am in favor of it, and I hope the Council will vote down the proposition to go into an election to-night.

Ald. Holden. Give us the names.

Ald. Sweet had voted aye for the reason that, if there was any dishonesty, he wanted it ferreted out. He claimed to be an honest man, and, if any one offered him money, he would resent it, if his muscles were big enough.

Ald. Knickerbocker insisted, under Rule 43, that the Council proceed with the regular order of business. He knew nothing of the alleged corruption, but had heard rumors on the streets that large sums of money had been offered—that a pool was made, and that men were compelled to put their hands in their pockets and pay an initiation fee before they were considered candidates. He was in favor of deferring the election for one week.

Ald. McGrath said it seemed to him it was the simple duty of the Council to proceed to an election, and put in a class of men that would satisfy the public that there was no bribery. Ald. Holden's motion was certainly in order.

Ald. Bond coincided with the views of Ald. Knickerbocker. He also had heard rumors of bribery, and thought it due to the Council that the matter should be looked into. He believed an investigation would establish the falsity of the charge.

Ald. Bateham had voted no, and, therefore, moved that the vote be reconsidered, in order that an investigation might be made.

Ald. Otis seconded the motion.

Ald. Holden said he couldn't do so, as he (Otis) had voted on the other side.

Ald. Gill asserted that the point could be reached by voting down Ald. Holden's motion.

Ald. Bateham withdrew his motion.

Ald. Schaffner was shocked at the idea of bribery. He had been designated an anti-Fire-proof man. There had been big caucuses and little caucuses, and he had not been allowed in them. He told Mayor Medill that he was in favor of Ald. Ogden for President of the Council. The charge of bribery and corruption he indignantly flung from him. He courted the closest scrutiny. He was not afraid that his character would not be found as good as that of any other Alderman on the Fire-proof ticket.

Ald. Daggy said the charter did not compel the Council to proceed with the election. He moved the previous question, which was ordered—yeas, 31; nays, 8.

A vote was then taken on the motion of Ald. Holden, resulting—yeas, 20; nays, 20,—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Woodman, the President.

Nays—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Cooy, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Bateham, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Ogden, Busse.

CANAL REDEMPTION BONDS.

An ordinance providing for the sale of $200,000 of canal redemption bonds was read.

There was a rumpus in the lobby at this juncture, and the Chair ordered the doors to be closed. A fight ensued between some candidates and policemen, in which the former were worsted.

Ald. Otis moved that the engrossment be waived.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Bateham said there was no Committee on Finance, and the matter was one of so great importance that it should be immediately acted upon.

The motion of Ald. Otis was agreed to; the engrossement was waived, and the ordinance passed.

MOVING OF FRAME HOUSES.

A petition of Ellen Dyke to move a frame building was granted.

A petition of Ald. Powell, asking permission to move his house from the haymarket, was granted.

THE STATE STREET DUMMY.

Ald. Daggy presented a petition of the citizens, praying for the enforcement of the agreement to stop the steam dummy on State street after December 31, 1871, and a remonstrance against the extension of the time for the running of steam dummies on State street, both of which were referred.

A BILL FOR EXTRAS.

A communication from the Board of Public Works, with a bill for extras of $1,394.50, for paving Chicago avenue, sent in by the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

WISHES TO BE LEFT ALONE.

A petition from Daniel R. Brandt, setting forth that he had erected a frame building on Michigan avenue, and had been arrested, and rearrested maliciously by one Anderson, and fined in the Police Court for violation of the city ordinances, and that he was liable to continued annoyance. He requested leave to be left alone.

Ald. McGennis said Mr. Brandt could erect a brick building if he wanted to. He hoped the prayer of the petitioner would not be granted.

Ald. Holden moved to refer it to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division. It was so referred.

THE CITY PRINTING.

A communication was received from the Chicago *Evening Mail* Company offering to do the city printing at a reduction of one-quarter of the rates hitherto paid for the corporation printing; and requesting that the city printing be awarded to lowest responsible bidder, having a regard to the circulation of the paper offering. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAMP-POSTS.

Ald. McCaffrey offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to erect lamp-posts on Market street, from Kinzie to Division, and on Sedgwick street, from Erie to Division. Carried.

WANTED—A SITUATION.

A communication from Pain Fitz, asking to be appointed to the position of Clerk of the West Side Police Court, was referred.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

A communication from the Board of Education reporting the resignation of School Inspector Barker of the Fourth Ward.

Ald. Thompson moved to appoint his successor.

Ald. Thompson nominated A. C. Calkins.

Ald. Clarke nominated Henry W. Clarke.

A vote was taken, resulting as follows: Number of votes cast, 40; necessary to choice, 21; Clarke, 13; Calkins, 23; scattering, 4.

Mr. Calkins was declared duly elected.

THE CITY MAPS.

A report was received from the Board of Public Works stating that all the maps belonging to the city, were destroyed except those belonging to Reese & Chase, and Ogden, Sheldon & Co. who offered copies of them to the city for $5,000. The board recommended the passage of an ordinance authorizing the board to purchase them at that sum.

ASSISTANT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

Communications were received from C. R. Matson appointing A. L. Amberg Police Court Clerk for the West, and J. Healey for the North Division.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

THE CITY OFFICERS AGAIN.

Ald. McGrath moved to proceed to the election of the various city officers. He attributed sinister motives to the Aldermen who had made charges of bribery.

Ald. Gill did not understand the anxiety to fill the offices immediately. He would, before the Council adjourned, if no one else moved it, move the appointment of a committee to investigate.

Ald. Knickerbocker said the charter permitted the Council to delay the election for one week. He thought the statement of Ald. Gill should influence the Council in considering the resolution. It became the dignity of the Council to have the matter delayed and investigated.

Ald. McGrath did not believe the committee would report at the next meeting of the Council. The committee could delay their report as long as they liked.

Ald. Holden said that a majority of the Council had met in the High School a week ago (Ald. Gill among them, and there were twenty-two members present), who had made up a slate from Wood Inspector to City Clerk.

Ald. Dixon. How many assembled at your caucus this afternoon?

Ald. Holden. We never hold any caucuses.

A vote was taken on the motion, resulting, yeas, 21; nays, 19, as follows:

Yeas—Otis, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, and the President—21.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Cooy, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Bateham, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Ogden, Woodman—19.

The motion was carried.

CITY CLERK.

Ald. Otis nominated General C. T. Hotchkiss for City Clerk.

The Chair appointed Ald. McGrath, Clarke, and Otis as tellers.

A ballot was had, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 40; necessary to choice, 21; Hotchkiss, 35; scattering, 5.

General Hotchkiss was declared elected.

POLICE JUSTICE OF THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Ald. Gill nominated Summerfield for Police Justice.

Ald. Otis nominated S. C. Hinsdale.

A ballot was had, resulting: Summerfield, 40.

Mr. Summerfield was declared elected.

THE OTHER SOUTH SIDE JUSTICES.

A. H. Bonyon, N. B. Boyden, and S. C. Hinsdale were successively nominated for the office of Police Justice of the South Division.

A ballot showed the following: Banyon, 21; Boyden, 15; Hinsdale, 2.

Mr. Banyon was declared the choice of the Council.

SOUTH SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. Holden nominated, as Assessor of the South Division, W. B. H. Gray.

Mr. Gray receiving 36 votes, was declared the Assessor for the South Side.

NORTH SIDE POLICE JUSTICE.

Ald. Carney nominated Owen Dougherty for North Side Police Justice.

Ald. Bailey nominated Daniel Scully.

Ald. Gill nominated "Hank" Kaufman.

Ald. McGrath nominated Mr. Hammill.

A ballot resulted as follows: Dougherty, 21; Kaufman, 10; Hammill, 7; Stickney, 1.

Mr. Dougherty was declared elected unanimously.

POLICE JUSTICE OF THE WEST DIVISION.

Ald. Bailey nominated Daniel Scully as Police Justice of the West Division.

Mr. Scully was elected, receiving 34 votes.

CITY WEIGHER.

Ald. Hickey nominated Edward Powell for the office of City Weigher.

Ald. Bateham nominated J. W. Connett.

H. F. Oliver was also nominated.

The result was as follows: Powell, 20; Connett, 12; Oliver, 3; scattering 5.

A second ballot was had, resulting in the election of E. Powell by a bare majority.

BOILER INSPECTOR.

Ald. Schaffner nominated Fritz Metzke for Boiler Inspector.

Ald. Gill nominated William Baragwanath.

Mr. Metzke was elected.

CLERK OF THE WEST SIDE POLICE COURT.

Ald. Bateham nominated A. L. Amberg for Clerk of the West Side Police Court.

Ald. Gill said the Clerk of the South Division claimed the right, under the charter, to nominate the Clerks of the North and West Divisions.

The Council proceeded, however, to ballot for that office, and Mr. Amberg was elected.

OIL INSPECTOR.

Ald. Powell nominated John O'Neil for Oil Inspector.

Ald. Gill nominated S. W. Holliday.

S. D. Baldwin was also nominated.

Mr. O'Neil was elected.

CITY SEALER.

Ald. Cooy nominated F. W. Warren for City Sealer. Robert Stafford, S. S. Gardner, and Christian Fredericksen were nominated.

Mr. Gardner was elected.

WEST SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. Sweet nominated James N. Clarke for West Side Assessor.

L. H. Drury was nominated.

Ald. Daggy said he would nominate a gentleman who was known. He nominated C. N. Holden.

Ald. Holden said Mr. C. N. Holden would not accept. He asked the Council not to think of him.

[At this moment the hair—long, streaming, greasy, and highly combustible—of Mr. Langloth, reporter for the *Union*, became ignited from the gas jet, and blazed fiercely. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, with additional calls of "Put his head out!" when half-a-dozen men sprang excitedly to the spot and quenched the flame. The gentleman was quite unconcerned, and continued to converse with a friend opposite.]

Mr. J. N. Clarke was elected.

NORTH SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. McCaffrey nominated Charles Denihe for Assessor of the North Division. He was elected.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

Ald. Woodman nominated H. S. Hahn for City Physician. Dr. Guerin, Dr. Emmons, Dr. Barnes, and Dr. Isham were also nominated.

Dr. Guerin was elected.

NORTH SIDE POLICE COURT CLERK.

George Mansel and J. J. Healy were nominated for the office of Clerk of the Police Court of the North Division.

Mr. Mansel was elected.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Lengacher nominated the *Evening Post* as the corporation paper.

Ald. McGrath moved to fix the compensation hereafter, which amendment was accepted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to postpone the consideration thereof one week.

Ald. Bailey moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. Otis said he had offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for bids. He did not know why the city printing should be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The motion to table the motion to postone, was carried, yeas, 29; nays, 11.

The nomination of the *Evening Post* was voted on and carried; yeas, 38; nays, 2—Witbeck and McGrath.

CITY TIME-KEEPER.

Giles Bros. and C. D. Peacock were nominated for City Time-keeper.

Giles Bros. were elected.

GERMAN CORPORATION PAPER.

Ald. Glade nominated the *Staats Zeitung* as the corporation paper in the German language.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the price of the printing be fixed hereafter.

The motion prevailed.

WOOD INSPECTOR.

Ald. Bailey nominated Joseph McDermott for Wood Inspector. He was elected.

FISH INSPECTOR.

Ald. Clarke nominated John F. Brown for Fish Inspector. Ald. Gill nominated Henry Ackoff. Mr. Brown was elected.

CITY GAUGER.

Ald Schaffner nominated Adolph Miller as City Gauger. He was elected.

Ald. Cooy moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to meet in the new Council Chamber. Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Clerk then read the following list of standing committees appointed by the Chair:

Finance—Bateham, Bond, Otis, Ogden, and Bowen.

Railroads—Woodman, Bowen, Clark, Otis, and Sweet.

Judiciary—Bond, Knickerbocker, Powell, McGrath, and Daggy.

Fire and Water—McGennis, McGrath, Witbeck, Cullerton, and Stout.

Schools—Daggy, Ogden, Holden, Sherwood, and Knickerbocker.

Streets and Alleys, S. D.—Bowen, Dixon, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, and Tracy.

Streets and Alleys, W. D.—Gill, Cullerton, Baily, Powell, Holden, Glade, Heath, Sherwood, and Buehler.

Streets and Alleys, N. D.—Carney, Stout, Lengacher, Ogden, and Busse.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Holden, Ogden, Schaffner, Bowen, and Gardner.

Wharfing Privileges—Dixon, Schmitz, Cleveland, Glade, and Busse.

Local Assessments—McGrath, Cooy, McCaffrey, Knickerbocker, and Gill.

Bridewell—Thompson, Clowrey, Buehler, Stone, and Clarke.

Police—Knickerbocker, Hickey, Schaffner, Powell, and Heath.

License—Clarke, Glade, Tracy, Schmidt, and Witbeck.

Gas Lights—Otis, Powell, Stout, Thompson, and Bateham.

Harbor and Bridges—Witbeck, Cooy, McCaffrey, Clowrey, and Schmitz.

Printing—Sherwood, Cleveland, Tracy, McCaffrey, and Stone.

Markets—Clowrey, Glade, Carney, Schmitz, and Cooy.

Public Buildings—Gardner, Bailey, Schmitz, Cooy, and Ogden.

County Relations—Buehler, Daggy, Hickey, Lengacher, and Thompson.

CONCLUSION.

Ald. Dixon moved to adjourn.

Ald. McGrath moved that the confirmation of the committees be postponed until the next meeting.

Ald. Dixon insisted on adjournment, on parliamentary grounds.

Ald. McGrath insisted on having a vote on his motion.

The Chair decided Ald. Dixon out of order.

Ald. Dixon quoted the rules.

The Chair decided Ald. Dixon in order.

A vote was taken on adjournment, resulting yeas, 22; nays, 18.

The Council then adjourned.

FURTH'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Little Bavarian Manufacturing Town Sends $2,302.31 to the Relief of the Chicago Sufferers.

The little manufacturing town of Furth, Bavaria, has contributed the sum of $2,302.31 to the Chicago Relief Fund. Mr. Joseph Rickendorfer, of the Eagle Pencil Company, No. 73 Franklin street, New York, through whom the money was transmitted to this country, in a letter to Mayor Medill, enclosing the draft, writes as follows:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: Impressed by the terrible calamity which has recently befallen your city, a committee of gentlemen of Furth, Bavaria, composed of Messrs. Berolzheimer ... Ullmann, Engelmann, W. Sherman, George Bender, Edward Ley, Schymann, Bendit Solhus, and John Humbser, took up a collection in their city for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in your city, and they have deputed us to forward to you the amount of their collection, and in the performance of our agreeable duty, we beg leave to hand you herein a draft for $2,302.31 (5,074.02 florins). Without wishing to discriminate between the classes or nationalities who are to receive the benefit of their offering, yet the contributors desire that their German brethren among the sufferers shall receive a fair proportion of it. Adding our own condolence to that of our friends in Furth, and wishing your once beautiful city an early and complete restoration to its former grandeur, we are, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

EAGLE LEAD PENCIL CO.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Big Real Estate Transaction.

A real estate transaction, involving the handsome consideration of $724,362, was finally perfected yesterday between Martin L. Sykes, Jr., of East Chester, West Chester County, New York, a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and Mr. Sam. J. Walker, of this city. The land transferred to Mr. Sykes includes the lot on Lincoln street, southwest and southeast corners of Blue Island avenue, east front 2,161 1-2 feet, running to the Canal and Robey street, and west front 2,157 feet, running to the Canal and Wood street. It is understood that the Northwestern Railway Company contemplate the erection of an immense freight depot on the ground.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

A Swede named K. Ohman was arrested in this city yesterday, by Captain Turtle. The charge against him is embezzlement. He was in the employ of Anderson Bros., of New York, as confidential clerk, and had charge of the draft books. He made out the drafts correctly, but, it is alleged, placed a less amount on the "stubs," pocketing the difference. His peculations were practised for six months before they were discovered, during which time he appropriated between $1,000 and $2,000. Fearing arrest, he left New York, and came to Chicago to view the ruins. He saw them and the "elephant," and was captured by Turtle, who had been advised by telegraph to look out for him. Captain Turtle left last evening for New York with his prisoner.

Pigeon Hole Billiards Becoming Dangerous.

On Sunday evening two men named Pat Clark and John Connors, who were playing "pigeon hole billiards" in a Jefferson street lager beer saloon, quarrelled over the game, but no blows were struck. Clark left the saloon, but returned in about ten minutes, armed with a smoothing iron, with which he proceeded to pound Connors. He did pound him fearfully, and lacerated his face and head shockingly. Clark was arrested and arraigned at the West Side Police Court, yesterday, and, as Connors was unable to be present, he was held in $2,000 bail for a further hearing.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Linda Gilbert, of this city, lectured in Springfield, Ill., last evening, her subject being, "His Last Will and Testament."

—Fred. H. Garfield and family are anxiously inquired for by Luther Cadman, of Whitewater, Wis. Mr. Garfield is a railroad man.

—Governor Stanford's celebrated trotting horse Wonder, better known as the "California horse," trotted three heats over the Union Park course, Sacramento, a few weeks ago, in the remarkable time of 2:18 1-4; 2:19; 2:19 3-4.

—Mrs. Clara Davis is trying to obtain a divorce from her husband, J. W. Davis, formerly of Chicago, in the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Davis is alleged to be a common drunkard.

—The name of J. R. Bame, Esq., adjuster, was printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE both Barne and Barnes. He is the adjuster of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company and other companies. The types should not deprive him of his honors.

—A meeting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York city, was held at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th, to extend aid to their suffering brethren in Chicago and the Northwest. The meeting was presided over by Vice President Colfax, who, together with Hon. S. S. Cox, and Dr. J. Ward Ellis, of Chicago, delivered addresses.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chaped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Burnett's Cocaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Corns 25c, Bunions 50c.—By Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 4; 624 West Lake-st., 5 to 9 p. m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

DIED.

WHITNEY—At Millbury, Mass., Dec. 7, Minnie Grace, daughter of L. L. and Annie R. Whitney, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

McINTOSH—Monday, Dec. 11, at half-past 2 o'clock, William Johnston, son of David C. and Margaret McIntosh, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Louisville (Ky.) and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

SAWYER—At his residence, at Palatine, Ill., on the 7th inst., Mark W. Sawyer, aged 63 years.

STURGESS—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871, Rebecca Crane, wife of James D. Sturgess, of Chicago, Ill. Her remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Putnam, Ohio.

HOWELL—In this city, Sunday, Dec. 10, Lois M. Howell, adopted daughter of A. S. Barker, aged 7 years, 7 months and 13 days.

CARROLL—In Cincinnati, at 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Dec. 6, Clara, only daughter of Clara D. and the late Charles R. Carroll, of Chicago, aged 3 years, 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, C. H. Collins, No. 422 West Court-st., on Friday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A. F. & A. M.

Annual communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, West Side, for election of officers, payment of dues, etc.

Members are notified to be present.

E. B. RAMBE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Tuesday evening, at Masonic Temple, in the small hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. All members are requested to be present. The Fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may be presented, will be held at Preston Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts., Chicago, Dec. 18, 1871. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. J. E. CHURCH, W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OCCIDENTAL Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Policy-holders in this Company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 28 South Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive report of Committee appointed at last meeting. All holding Policies please attend. The Committee are prepared to recommend a plan of action. COMMITTEE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HALF ACRE OF ground in the city of Wheaton, Ill., and some cash for small house, furnished or unfurnished, on leased ground, long time to run. Give full particulars—location of house, time of possession, size of house, etc. Address G. F. CLINE, 22 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHAMBER SET; HAIR-cloth parlor set; Oriental Base Burner, and other furniture, at 265 State-st., up stairs.

GOOD SECOND-HAND CARPETS, FURNITURE and stoves for sale at low prices; also, three show cases, at barn rear of 466 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner Washington and Ann-sts. Murray, Gough, Curtis, Holland, Murdock, T. K. Beecher.

The above distinguished Lecturers engaged, and negotiations in progress with REV. W. M. PUNSHON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other popular orators, to complete a course of eight lectures. Tickets for the course, single admission, $2.00; gentleman and lady, $3.00. For sale at all book stores, and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, W. West Randolph-st., and First Baptist Church, South Side.

First Lecture of the Course, Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th. REV. W. H. MURRAY. Subject: "DEACONS."

Mr. Murray will also lecture for the Y. M. C. A. at the First Baptist Church, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Subject: ADIRONDACKS.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale as above, and at the door. Tickets for the course also for sale at the church, on the evening of the first lecture.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts. MANAGER......S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels! Reinforced, Reorganized and Reconstructed. First week of JOHN B. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50cts. Matinees, 50 and 25 cents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. SEASON TICKETS FOR THE **SECOND COURSE** NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

Jan. 15, 1872, GRAND CONCERT, by Barnabee, Mrs. Smith, Arbuckle, Dow, &c. &c. To be followed on successive MONDAY EVENINGS by Gen. Kilpatrick, DuChaillu, James Parton, Lillian Edgarton, "Josh Billings," Mrs. Scott Siddons, Prof. Winchell, Geo. Vandenhoff, and Geo. W. Curtis.

SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings, and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library, and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 80 West Madison-st. Secure your tickets early to insure good seats.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. Last week of the present season. Two immense pieces. The Serio-Comic Drama of **MILKY WHITE**, and first time in America of the great London sensation, the Comic Opera of **COX AND BOX**. Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday. Line of busses leave theatre after performance, running south on Wabash-av. to Twenty-ninth-st., and west on Madison to corner of Halsted-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. **"MARK TWAIN,"** THE GREATEST LIVING HUMORIST, will deliver the next and last lecture of the first course on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Owing to the great demand for tickets, all who wish to hear this American Genius MUST SECURE SEATS AT ONCE. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 469 Wabash-av.; and Michigan-av. Free Library. On the West Side at Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Office, 38 South Canal-st.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. Every night till further notice, the latest New York sensation, **BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.** Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. **GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S Auction Sales,** For the week ending Dec. 16, at cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

CLOTHING, Dry Goods, Blankets, Nubias, Cardigan Jackets, Gents' Underwear, Neckties, Notions, &c., On TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BOOTS, SHOES, And Rubbers, On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Seventy-five Crates and Casks **CROCKERY,** BY THE PACKAGE, On THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Furniture, Carpets & Crockery, On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. DESIRABLE STOCK **BOOTS, SHOES,** Balmorals, Arctics, Alaskas, Rubber Shoes and Boots, AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES **Assorted Glassware,** 30 CRATES WHITE GRANITE, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, DUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK LADIES' FUR GOODS, Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c., AT AUCTION. On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, At the RED FRONT auction house, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE of Fine Furniture, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, &c., at 345 State-st., at 10 a. m., THIS DAY. GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer and Constable.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND BREAST-PIN (a relic), on Park-av. The finder will be liberally rewarded at 169 Park-av. GEO. A. HELLMAN.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL CONTAINING VELvet and chenille, marked "Mrs. J. D. Matthews, Adrian, Mich." The finder will please leave same at 22 West Adams-st.

REWARD—MISSING FROM SAFE AT 129 Michigan-av, lake front, a small tin box, containing papers without value to any but the owner. Whoever returns the same to the above place will be generously rewarded and no questions asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM TWENTY-fifth-st, near Murray-st, a light sorrel mare, brown tail and mane, two white spots where the saddle sets, and a white mark on forehead. MICHAL MULOAHY, Owner.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A ROAN HORSE AND open buggy, which were left standing at Twenty-first-st and Archer-av on Sunday evening. The owner is JOHN McGRATH, Canal House, Bridgeport Locks.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WITH BLACK tail. The owner can have him by calling at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Budlan-sts and paying charges. S. DE FRIES.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON DECEMBER 9, ON the South Side, a pocket-book containing $70 in currency and a check for $60, payable at Minnesota Deutsch County. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to 98 West Twelfth-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Elias Colbert and Everett Chamberlin, of the Chicago Tribune ... Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 140 Ashland-av. (Green-st.), Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe ... UNION PUBLISHING CO., 161 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine ... W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 TO $50 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and Great Fires, is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus book and outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. Sold for the benefit of the sufferers. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future, with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton, and James W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE northwest for Chambers' Encyclopedia, Webster's Dictionary and other standard subscription works published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 565 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ills.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by a good canvasser, of either sex with my new articles. Send for sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song ... MOSES WARREN, 122 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographs of the ruins of Chicago. Catalogues free and samples for 50 cents. J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers, 137 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—MALE and female; $10 a day year round. Call and see, or send 25 cents for 50 cents samples. MERRILL & CO., 229 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND RESTAURANT for sale in a good locality; has been established several years, and has a large custom. Apply at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on West Madison-st.; doing a splendid cash business; reason for selling, other business. Address STANDARD, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CLEAN, WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDware in a flourishing young city in Wisconsin. For particulars address HIBBARD & SPENCER, Lake Park, Chicago.

A MAN WITH $5,000, ACQUAINTED WITH THE retail and jobbing millinery trade, can purchase a half interest in a house in Central Michigan, doing an active paying business. Address E. T., care Andrews, Sanford & Smith, 553 Broadway, N. Y.

A CORNER GROCERY, WITH STOCK, NO. 214 North Halsted-st., corner of Fourth-st., is for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at 22 Canal-st.

A CONFECTIONERY, STATIONARY, AND news depot, and cigar and tobacco store for sale cheap. 211 Blue Island-av.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, paved streets, West Side, centre of business, trade all cash. R. KENNEDY & CO., 122 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST IN AN A 1 RESTAURANT for sale; location good; West Side; doing fine business; large room; 20 boarders ... Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

ONE OF THE BEST LITTLE BOOT AND SHOE stores in the city for sale; will be sold for cost if sold Saturday or Monday. Call at 287 Milwaukee-av.

THE LARGEST WHOLESALE DRUG BUSIness in Texas for sale, situated in Galveston; owner being in ill health. Present stock, $110,000. To any one wishing to purchase, a good trade is offered. Terms one-half cash, balance on time. Address R. F. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPRAGUE & CLOSE, 55 Platt-st., New York.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSiness and $1,000 stock of retiring partner; clears $450 monthly; no books; 653 State-st., Room 2.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSiness and $1,000 stock of retiring partner; clears $450 monthly; no bonus; 653 State-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board.

137 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—FURnished room and good board for one or two gentlemen.

268 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with board, to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate.

738 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with first-class board, also two gentlemen, in a private family; terms reasonable.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD and lodging $5; single beds, neat and clean, all on the American style; no drinks sold; no boarders entertained; first-class cooks and waiters; nice quiet house. MRS. L. WESTBROOK.

1285 INDIANA-AV., ABOUT TEN MINUTES from Twenty-second-st.—A pleasant room, with fire, gas, and water, suitable for one or two persons.

BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-second-sts, on Wabash-av., one large front room, handsomely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; also one back room, with board. Address G. C., Tribune office.

BOARDING—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with closet and use of parlor, with board for gent and wife, without children, in a family of two, where there are no other boarders. 183 South Halsted-st.

ON ONE OF THE AVENUES NEAR TWENty-second-st.—A furnished room and board suitable for gentleman and wife. Address U V, Tribune office.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—584 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; 100 and outside boarders, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, saw and ... mills, Foresman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly of 80 and 82 Madison-st., now in full operation at 155 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company, P. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tinker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 46 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A 12x24 STEAM ENGINE, STRONG and serviceable, together with tubular boiler, 3 foot diameter, with 70 3-inch tubes. W. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM BOILERS OF ALL SIZES. New and second-hand. W. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grain Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, &c., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17 1/2-FOOT 30-inch swing; one 22-foot, 25-inch swing; one 12-foot, 24-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 6-foot, 18-inch swing; one 6 foot 18-inch, and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONTING, MORTising; in full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PORTABLE ENGINE, 12 TO 15 horse power, in good order. Address 16 B, Tribune office, stating power, price, condition, and where it can be seen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON WANTED—A GOOD SECond-hand three-spring express wagon, and harness; also, light one-horse truck; 213 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES, FIVE years old, harness, and wagon, cheap for cash, at 152 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 DOUBLE TEAMS, wagons and harness. Inquire at 168 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING at 10, one heavy work team, 6 and 7 years old; also, two cheap work teams; one heavy young mare; one covered light spring wagon, and a lot of other horses, &c., at 207 West Lake-st. MILLER & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY LIVERY, BOARDING and Sale Stable, with dwelling overhead, with a years' lease. The cheapest on Lake-st. The building will make fine stores. Apply to W. A. RUSSELL, 207 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TEAM—1 HEAVY WORKING team with harness, wagon and bob-sleigh. Require of GEO. GRUPING, at No. 45 North Canal-st., in basement.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 351 Michigan-av. (Park front).

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, HAVing glass panel back of driver's seat; address, stating price, G, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN with some capital to manufacture ... and thoroughly skilled in the line ... Address TOBACCO, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, TO engage in a retail grocery business, by one who had a very large trade before the fire. The best of reference given and required. H. M. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL. CAPItal required, $1,000 to $2,000. Address or apply to C. B. KNIGHT, 521 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$450 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a general business that will pay that amount per month. 126 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in a commission business, or would prefer to take an interest in some established firm. Address COMMISSION, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE ... Arnold, ... Dashiel, Budlan, ... Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first ... Wentworth ... We advance in prices ... ALBERT CRANE, 272 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—273 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of 83 7-10 on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored house ... For particulars inquire at 287 North ...

FOR SALE—25x120 FEET ON STATE-ST., 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front; price $125 per foot, one-third cash, balance one and two years ... THOS. A. & M. HILL, 99 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE, in either division of the city, for manufacturing or residence purposes, on long time, without cash payments, to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, ... Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, brick foundation, hard and soft water, bath and water closet, &c.; lot 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Jackson and Green-sts. ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 13 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x128 FEET EACH, SOUTH front, on Lake-st., between California and Oakley-av.; price $600. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 13 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET OR MORE ON FOURTH-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts, very cheap. Also 100 feet, joining northwest corner Van Buren ... Thirty-first-st, 25 feet; corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts, 25 feet, at a sacrifice. J. HENRY WELL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—COTTAGE, 7 rooms, barn, and 6 years' ground lease. Located near Adams-st.; only $900. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 25x100; MUST BE sold; Larrabee-st., near Division-st. The lot is well improved; want cash offer. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, first cottage and lot 30x125; Fulton-st., near Leavitt; only $1,600. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON NORTH Clark-st., at a bargain. South State-st., 25 or 75 feet near Twenty-fifth-st. West Jackson-st., choice corner lot 50x125. Park-av., lot 25x125, cheap, and street paved. H. WHIPPLE, Room 9, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES ON West Madison-st.; 3 cottages on Jackson-st., and 1 on Western-av.; 1 cottage on Hoyne-st., and 1 on Bucker-st.; 1 2-story house on Walnut-st. and lots on Campbell Park. CAMPBELL BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, OR WITH LOT, the frame church, 36x80, corner of Wentworth av. and Twentieth-st., which would make good stores, or ... GRANGE SARD, JR., 30 and 32 South Canal-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY STREET, $20 per foot on five years' time; no money down. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR MANUFACturing or any other kind of business, 48x150 feet on West Indiana-st., between Wood and Lincoln, south front. Apply to A. J. COOPER & CO., No. 130 West Washington-st., front parlor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 869 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—80x125, GREEN, NEAR MADISON; 30x120, Madison, near Halsted; marble front, barn and lot, 24x125, corner Sangamon and Van Buren ... COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT—school lease, Halsted, near Madison, A 1 business stand. Call and examine. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND 50x120, SOUTH HALsted-st., near Madison, east front, at a decided bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 30x13, 44 SOUTH Sheldon-st.; No. 60 Winchester-av., 27x125, easy terms; 281 West Monroe-st., 25x120; 71 Aberdeen, 27x125, on monthly payments; 221 West Adams, 50x150; 120 Blue Island-av., 25x120, and barn, $4,500; 1-3 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I MUST SELL MY HOUSE ON Randolph-st., near Ann. Will take a small house and lot on South Side in part; 2-story handsome residence. Call and see. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, GAS, cellar, 24 feet, No. 261 South Sangamon; rented for $4,750. Cottage and lease, 125 South Green-st. ... Cottage and lot, 204 South Green-st. 2-story house, 10 rooms, with possession, on South Sangamon-st. H. C. MOREY, 118 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 118 WEST Madison-st. River lot, South Branch, near Throop-st., 240x440, with building, suitable for manufactory, or will be exchanged for other property.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE near street cars, $1,800; 1 on Blue Island av., $1,800; 1 on Morgan-st. near ... 1 on Peoria, near Monroe, $4,500; all modern improvements. Call if you want a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, water, barn, and lot 50x125 feet, northwest corner of Fourth-av., and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 13 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE STONE AND brick warehouse on the lake shore, Block 1, Glencoe, with two acres of ground, railroad and dock privileges. Dimensions of building, three stories and basement, 123x50 feet. F. C. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD TWO-STORY house, and lot, on corner of Arnold and Thirty-eighth-st.; terms easy; inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS and farm lands, in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, for Chicago property. H. WHIPPLE, Room 9, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—560 ACRES IN Tazewell County, good house; 250 acres timber, live springs and river on the land; part cash; terms reasonable. Inquire of JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT 25 OR 50 feet on East Lake-st. Address, F J W, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $1,500 to $3,000; will pay $1,300 cash; owners only apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, north of Thirtieth-st, not to cost over $8,000; will allow tenant to remain in same until spring. Address STANLEY, BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, No. 115 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege of purchasing, a lot between Harrison and Twelfth-sts. and east of State-st. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and House Agent, 56 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, 22x80 FEET, WITH 12-foot ceiling, at 246 West Lake-st. Now nearly completed. Apply to C. L. JENKS, 261 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE ON WEST Madison-st., centrally located. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT OFFICES IN Thompson's Block, light and airy, rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE NEW STORE, 24x56 feet, No. 771 West Madison-st. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 214 Warren-av.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 346 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 100 FEET DEEP, ON Twenty-second-st.—first-class location. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE; ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DAILY OFFICE hours, with privilege of office, to a first-class physician, in a first-class dentist's office. Address, or call, DENTIST, 341 Wabash-av., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 24x58 FEET, AT 48 South Desplaines-st, near Washington; very desirable; also basement. A. RIDDER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$30—2-STORY DWELLING ON JACKson-st., 11 rooms, and 100 feet ground; must rent to-day. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished, a three-story, swell-front brick house, containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, and all conveniences; house is clean and new; brick barn in rear. Apply on the premises, 17 Monroe-st., third house south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BASEMENT on North Halsted-st., between Kinzie and Milwaukee-av., with barn room. H. WHIPPLE, Room 9, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Evanston, of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1917, Evanston.

TO RENT—812 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts, a commodious house, with modern improvements. Barn and stable on planked alley. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for sale, with lease, expires 1st May; house contains 7 rooms. Inquire at 166 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WELL FURnished, one block from Oak Park Station, rent $45 per month. J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, No. 45 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MERCHANDISE OR offices, suit 3 rooms, 48 South Desplaines-st.; good basement. Apply to A. KIDDER, rear 46.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, without board. Apply at 95 Loomis-st., West Side, near Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, TWO OR three large rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping. Apply at 75 Huron-st. Use of piano also.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, at 148 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDING house—To a good, responsible tenant, the rooms of the new 3-story marble front building, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts, elegantly fitted up, every modern convenience; or would rent them separately to first-class persons for dwelling purposes. MILLER & RIGDON, 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, UP STAIRS, furnished; one front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for business or sleeping-rooms; 427 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—DESIRABLE, FRONT suite of rooms, with or without board, at 347 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25,000 FT 2x6 AND 2x8 DRESSED and matched flooring; a lot of joists, 2x12 ft long, 2x8 16 ft long, 2x8 20 ft long. Apply to F. B. GARDNER & CO., Beach-st., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 GOOD OLD BRICK, AT THE Armory on Adams-st. Apply at Armory.

FOR SALE—TO WHOLESALE JEWELLERS—At cost, about 125 dozen star jewelry, assorted, which I imported last summer, at 266 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VIANDS. DON'T FORget that JOHN WRIGHT, the well-known caterer is now in readiness to serve his friends at 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a single gentleman, on ... between Ashland and Harrison-sts. Address H, M F, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO CANVASS FOR the printing for the Great Western Printing Company ... West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAPITAR IN THE COUNtry. Inquire at 94 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS South, for a day; $2 ... Cheap tickets to all points south, at ... 33 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—EVERYONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new corn-sheller; ... KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA; also 50 for farm work in Illinois. Cheap tickets sold to those going South, at Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, and is willing to do chores about house. Apply between 12 and 1 p. m. at 129 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIVE BOYS AT THE GREAT ATlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 111 West Washington-st.

WANTED—3 DINING-ROOM BOYS (WHITE). Inquire at 338 West Washington-st., corner store.

WANTED—40 MEN TO CUT ICE. APPLY AT 18 Fuller-st. A. L. FIPER & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, with $500 to $1,000, to fill a first-class position; no humbug. Call to-day at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PORTERS, STOUT, able men, who have some experience and can come well recommended. Apply at 145 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS AND farm hands; also cheap tickets to all points South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO DO OFFICE chores and run with parcels. Apply, this morning, at 145 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BILL CLERK; ONE WHO IS quick and correct at figures. Apply, by letter only, to the Western News Company, 39 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen, at C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, 260 West Madison-st., or 936 State-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN (in dry goods), at 141 Twenty-second-st., 64 cents; also, one lady clerk, who has a knowledge of the business.

WANTED—TWO GROCERY CLERKS, ONE TO work in the store and keep books, and one to drive and take orders, who is acquainted with the South Side preferred. None need apply who do not understand their business, and come well recommended. Apply at N MARTIN'S, 607 State-st., corner Fourteenth.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A WHOLEsale liquor house; he must understand his business, and have good city reference. Apply, by letter, stating where last employed and what salary expected, to MERCHANT, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST AND ENGIneer, to look after a small engine and make himself generally useful, in an iron establishment. One with engineer's certificate preferred. Inquire at GLOBE IRON WORKS, 80 Illinois-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 GOOD WOOD engraver, 1 engraver and designer, and 2 apprentice engravers who have had some experience. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A STRICTLY temperate single man, who understands the tinner's trade. Apply at 228 East Monroe-st., at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

WANTED—PANTS AND VEST TAILORS FOR custom work at 388 South Clark-st. W. B. STEIN.

WANTED—10 CABINET-MAKERS AT SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory, corner Kinzie and Ben-ton-sts.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITOR—ALSO YOUNG man to work under instructions. Places permanent. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A PLUMBER; ONE WHO UNDERstands gasfitting preferred, at 449 State-st.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER and transferrer. ROGERS & POMEROY, 638 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TINNER—TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CLOTHING CUTter, to go to the country. Apply to L. SHEMESKI, 626 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, TO work on ornamental lanterns. Apply at southeast corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts., up stairs. CREBAR, ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the jewelry trade. Address, giving references and experience had, L A S, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST OR die-maker. A. A. HUMBERSTON, 60 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY AT ONCE. T. H. MANNING & CO., 510 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV; steady employment.

WANTED—STEAM FITTERS—TWO FIRST-class men. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 122 Third-av.

WANTED—SHOENBERGER & BRYANT, OF Duluth, Minn., want several first class moulders and machinists; and, also, the furnaceman who was working for above firm in Chicago, when Mr. Shoenberger left the city; good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $5 per week, or $4 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skilful workman. Apply, with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A STRIPPER GIRL. INQUIRE at 247 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED COLLAR ironer, and one starcher. Apply at MUNGER'S Laundry, 774 State-st.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR, THOROughly acquainted with the business, can hear of a desirable situation, by calling upon MRS. C. A. HAVILAND, 344 Wabash-av., Room 7.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A RESTAUrant in the burnt district, in the day time only. Apply 185 East Madison-st., corner of Wells.

WANTED—LADIES TO ENGAGE IN HIGHLY respectable, pleasant and lucrative employment. Call at Room 3, 87 West Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL—ONE WHO IS COMPEtent to cook, wash, and iron, to whom liberal wages will be paid. C. B. DUPEE, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of a baby. Apply, with references, at No. 1113 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework, in first-class private families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dining-room girl. Apply, at once, at 810 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to do general housework in a family of four; good wages will be paid; must come well recommended. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT PROTESTant girl to do general housework, at 217 South Green-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL TO wait on table and one chambermaid at GRINNELL HOUSE, Grinnell, Iowa. For further particulars apply or address as above.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family. Call at 16 De Puyster-st., four doors west of Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Van Buren.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELCH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply for 2 days at 223 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR BELGIAN girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as nurse and to do light chamber work; family small; must come well recommended. Apply at 1161 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three, at 120 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 138 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do washing and ironing. Call at 189 Fourth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY AT 9 Ruble-st., to do plain sewing and housework.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ENGLISH, GERMAN or Scandinavian girls. Call, for two days, at 97 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO chamberwork and wait on table, at 542 Wabash-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing, the other as second girl. Good wages paid. Inquire 85 West Adams, corner Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. Southeast corner Douglas-place and Ellis-av.

WANTED—AT 1226 WABASH-AV, A GERMAN, Norwegian, or Swede girl for general housework.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl. Inquire at 47 West Randolph-st, in front room, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 35 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none but a good cook need apply, at 457 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl to do the work of a small family; good references required. Call after 9 o'clock a. m., at 474 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply immediately at 152 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 66 West Lake-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR A private boarding-house. Apply immediately, with reference, at 282 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN A 1 OPERATOR, WITH A SINger sewing machine, at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S millinery and pattern rooms, 304 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-class trimmer and one finisher for dressmaking. Apply at 136 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAKmaker; one who understands the business, and desires good pay and a permanent place, at the Cloak Department of HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 329 Wabash av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Noiseless Link-Motion Rises Shuttle Machine, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machines by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 22 South Desplaines-st and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER, HOWE, WEED AND OTHER FIRST-class sewing machines for sale. Machines repaired, exchanged or rented; oil, needles and attachments for all machines; 125 West Madison-st.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing Machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 279 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 146 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as bookkeeper, who can come well recommended, has drove teams in this city for the past year, or as porter in some wholesale establishment. Address, for two days, A H, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in either dry goods or grocery business; has had two years' experience in each. Best of reference given. Address J G L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANUARY 1, 1872, BY a person well acquainted with the business, as book-keeper in a grain or produce commission house. Refers to present employers. Address DENTON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a commission house. Is well acquainted in the city. Address C W R, 625 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman, who is willing to work for a moderate salary in a storehouse or house of business. Reference and security given if required. Address S P, 12 State-st., for 3 days.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MEchanic of large experience a position as foreman in a wood manufacturing business; is thoroughly competent to keep in good working order any machinery connected with such an establishment; best of references. Address MECHANIC, 378 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Apply for two days at 123 Forquer-st., third door northeast of Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood turner, in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, or Iowa. Is a married man, and wants steady work. Try him. Address care of H. S. HANCHETT, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man as foreman moulder in a foundry; has had 10 years' experience as foreman in first-class shops; understands all branches of the business, and is capable of taking charge of a shop of any size or class of work; held last situation in an Eastern city. Address MOULDER, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS lady bookkeeper, who is a thorough and accurate accountant. Address Miss T, 837 West Monroe-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; good references given. Apply at 136 Butterfield-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 40 Archer-av, up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS: ONE to do second work, the other as kitchen. Apply at 181 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron in a private family. Best of city references given if required. Call at 9 Stanford-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, by the day, in families. Miss STEWART, Northwest corner Van Buren and Green-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE SURE AND SEE THAT JOHN WRIGHT serves your little sociables, &c., with all the requisites this winter. 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, lean, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

I OFFER FOR SALE AT ONE-TENTH FIRST cost, the tools, fixtures, etc., of a manufacturing business, which will pay $5,000 per annum; will show live man try it; capital required, $1,200 or $1,500 to buy the whole running, as I will sell for cash ... for one week. BENNETT, JR., Tribune office.

JOHN WRIGHT IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish the requisites for parties, weddings, dinners, &c., as heretofore. Leave orders at his new quarters, 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Goods bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 123 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

ORDER FOR YOUR DINNERS "JOHN WRIGHT'S celebrated Ice Cream Cakes," &c., at his "New Opera House," 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

TO CABINET-MAKERS—A GOOD MAN, PRACtical in all branches of cabinet work, capable of taking charge of a shop, can hear of a chance to go into that business by addressing E B, 406 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, diamonds, jewelry, old gold and silver, furniture, and all sorts of valuables. Cash paid at Bartlett's Loan Office, 29 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $20,000, TO TAKE half interest or with $40,000, for whole interest, to put into buildings which will return $20,000 annual rents. Ground will be sold on long time at low figures; $20,000 per annum, paying 8 per cent on the amount of ... location. Address, S. M. MILLARD, 483 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TAKE CONTRACT, OR WORK by the day in clearing debris from the burnt district. Will furnish teams. Apply at HENRY MYER'S, 101 Hermitage-av., corner Polk, or leave orders at 103 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS HAVING HOUSES or stores to rent, will find it to their advantage to leave them with us, for we are daily getting applications of every description; particular attention given to the collection of rents, etc. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 230 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, JOLLY ROOM-MATE, who is of good family, and can live well. References exchanged. Address DeCOURCY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, AN 8TH MEDIUM GORdon or Globe Press, second-hand or new, immediately. Address McHENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 92 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING DEBRIS TO REmove in the burnt district to apply by letter, giving address, to ROCKWOOD'S JOB STABLE, 287 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—PARTIES IN FURNITURE, OR other suitable business, to sell mattresses on commission; or sell what takes orders. Address MATTRESSES, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female Agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, WELL FURnished house, on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st., by a responsible party who is willing to board owner in part payment of rent. Best of references ... taking a few strictly first-class boarders. References exchanged. Apply to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 rooms, on Michigan, Wabash or Indiana-av., north of Thirty-first-st, with possession February 1, for a family of four adults; will buy the house if price is satisfactory; give lowest price, and address PURCHASER, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, 3 or 4 rooms, partly or wholly furnished, where the family is small, for housekeeping. South side, or best business centre anywhere. Address J L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR THE rooms of a more small family. Address or apply to Mrs. JAGGAR, 588 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY FIRST OR longer, two or three rooms, suitable for housekeeping (unfurnished). Address with full particulars C H O, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM without board. Will pay a liberal price for the right kind. J. PEAKE, 28 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPing room, with fire evenings, on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twentieth-st. Address ... giving number of street and particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, one or two furnished bed rooms, or parlor and bed room, in a private family, within fifteen minutes walk of corner Canal and Madison-sts. Address, care of C & A Passenger Department.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, centrally located. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Give number of rooms, time of possession, &c., and address G. F. CLINE, 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE EAST OF Centre-av., north of Van Buren, and south of Lake; or north of Twenty-second-st., east of State, and will buy the furniture. Apply to A. H. MILLS or HENRY SLOAN, 169 South Clinton-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. DR. BLINN, PLEASE CALL on Dr. BLAIN, 59 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF the Pease family, residing before the fire on corner Schiller and Dearborn-sts. Address BRADY, care of Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ARTHUR JOHNSON AND JOseph Barrett are desired to write at once to their parents, in Dublin, Ireland, stating what losses they have sustained by the fire. If known to be dead, will some friend write to Mr. BARRETT, Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN CONnors, who, before the fire, boarded at 119 DeKoven-st, Chicago; was formerly employed in the rolling mills. Any one knowing anything of him, please inform ELLEN CONNOR, 348 West Twenty-second-st., New York, or BRIDGET CONNOR, 341 West Twenty-second-st., New York city.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A LOST SON and soldier, Gaylord Earl, formerly of the town of Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., who moved to Illinois some fourteen or fifteen years ago, and is supposed to have enlisted in one of the Illinois regiments, and served in the State of Missouri in the service of the Union. Any person who can give information of the missing soldier, as to what company and regiment he belonged, and what, if any, was his and fate and ... together with the Post Office address of the informant, will receive a mother's gratitude and comfort. Is remembered favor by addressing HARRIET EARL, Mancehill, Schoharie County, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NEIL, supposed to be somewhere in Michigan; has gone to work on some railroad. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Ann O'Niel, at 328 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE WHEREabouts of Mrs. Lily Yourie, sewing girl, residing before the fire at or near 113 Jackson-st. Address JOHN AIKEN, Cedarburg, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased by E. L. CANFIELD, 38 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN SUMS OF $500 AND upwards, on improved Illinois farms, for 5 years, and on reasonable terms. Address SHELDON & WATERMAN, 299 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 161 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ON an adjusted insurance policy; liberal interest allowed. Address B A P, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE OR THREE years on unincumbered suburban real estate worth $5,000. Abstract and certificate of title ... Address A. H. WALKER, 340 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL PROPerty; funds on hand. LOUIS PALMER, Attorney at Law.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN DIFFERENT amounts, on city real estate, or good outside property. Apply to H. O. ... at Chase Bros., 238 West Randolph-st., or letter at 974 Indiana-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MATHEW ... about friends, lost or stolen property ... tell the truth about anything you wish ... cure all diseases, or no pay. 136 West Madison-st.

ST. LOUIS.

Her Action in Connection with the Chicago Fire.

Solidity of the Buildings in the Missouri Metropolis.

The Railroad Bridge Across the Mississippi.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Though my present interests are here, I have always (having been a resident of your city for many years) sympathized with Chicago as against all rivals. But on witnessing the almost unanimous response of St. Louis to the call of charity, which the occurence of the great fire sent abroad, I felt my heart relax toward her shortcomings, and, from that day forth, I have respected and revered, and always shall, the generous heart and kindly acts of St. Louis.

But, as detractors are found everywhere who endeavor to rob every act of kindness of its benignant character, and find some selfish motive for every benefit conferred, so there are those who see in the charity of St. Louis only a speculative investment. It is true, St. Louis did expect to secure a large portion of the trade which many, who did not know Chicago, thought she had lost for the present, if not irrecoverably. But her charity was none the less genuine, her expressed sympathy none the less heartfelt, as I shall always feel it my duty to testify.

Of course,—as they had a perfect right to do, after responding to the claims of humanity, the business men of St. Louis set on foot some projects looking to the securing to themselves that portion of the trade of the Northwest which they supposed Chicago could not accommodate. But, lacking the vim and go-aheaditiveness which has marked the career of Chicago, their efforts so far have only resulted in disembarrassing the North Missouri Railroad of some annoying law suits on the part of this city and county, in consideration of which the said road is to add to its stock of freight-cars, which was not sufficient to accommodate the demands of shippers in North Missouri and Southern Iowa.

The St. Louisans are a steady, somewhat plodding people, who look long and earnestly before they leap, and, while they are looking, some one else usually leaps before them, and, by superior business agility, forestalls them in the race for the prize. As you know, she was originally peopled by French,—but French of the old school, before France took a foremost place in the enterprises of the world. Some of this stock remains, supplemented by a strain of Southern blood, to whom business vim and enterprise seem undignified; who lean back in capacious easy-chairs in snug counting-rooms, carefully pondering and considering, while the irrepressible Yankee is "up and doing." But a vast proportion of the population here is German, who, though thoroughgoing and efficient, require a closer association with the true American element that they will find it possible to obtain here, before imbibing our characteristic energy.

BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

But, in one respect, I wish Chicago could have resembled St. Louis, and that is, in the general character of her buildings. Although there are not half a dozen buildings, public or other, which would attract the attention of the stranger for either beauty or grandeur, yet the city, as a whole, is solidly and substantially built, mostly of brick, and, except in the event of an almost impossible combination of circumstances, such a fire as lately devastated Chicago could not possibly occur. Wooden buildings are so far the exception as to be quite rare, and never are they in groups or clusters that would seriously endanger other more substantial property. If Chicago could only borrow a leaf from this portion of St. Louis' example, it would be to her interest as well as safety.

Of imposing structures, however, St. Louis can boast of but few. The "new jail," on Clark avenue, now almost completed, is a building which would be an ornament to any city, but it is unfortunate in having the same above quoted fastened upon it, as the jail proper is entirely out of sight in the rear of the main structure, which is devoted to court-rooms and certain city and county offices. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company are erecting, on the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, an immense building, which for beauty and massiveness, will eclipse anything now here. The coping above the cornice will be surmounted by twenty-four life-size figures. This feature, however, we do not consider in accordance with taste or propriety. To view them, except from a distance and at a disadvantage, will endanger the integrity of one's neck. All the streets below Fourth are so narrow—being those laid out a hundred years ago, by the French colonists—that any imposing building would be thrown away. A project is now on foot, under favorable auspices, for erecting a mammoth Merchants' Exchange, intended to cover the entire block bounded by Fourth, Pine, Third, and Chesnut streets, and designed not only for 'Change purposes, but also to accommodate, under the same roof, various banks, insurance offices, and such other business as would be mutually benefited by close juxtaposition. This building, if carried to completion, will probably cost $2,000,000, and be the chief architectural feature of the city. It is also proposed to rebuild the great Lindell Hotel, whose site has not been improved since the fire which destroyed it,—one lofty and somewhat ornamental chimney-stack still standing as a monument to its former greatness and disastrous end.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

But the public work, of all others, which will most benefit St. Louis, is the great steel bridge across the Mississippi, slowly but steadily progressing. The stranger who sees the two stone piers, now some fifteen feet above the surface, would scarcely realize, without elaborate description, the amount of labor, the high degree of engineering skill, and the actual danger involved in the work of sinking these immense columns of granite through the current of the stream, and the deep but shifting sand forming the bed of the river, until the solid bedrock was reached, at distances of from 60 to nearly 100 feet below the surface of the water. An intelligent description of this bridge, and the various engineering devices (some of them audaciously bold and original) could not be compressed within the limits of a letter of reasonable length. Suffice it, then, to say, that it is attracting the attention of the whole scientific and engineering world, and after the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges, is the most stupendous and novel undertaking in that department of engineering.

And this bridge is needed, if ever bridge was. The wide and rapid Mississippi cuts off St. Louis from her eastern connections' and the barrier it presents is inadequately surmounted by the steam ferries which fly every few minutes between the opposite banks. To nervous person, with an eye to possible accidents, and the chances of escape therefrom, these boats—crowded, as they always are, with omnibuses full of passengers, transfer baggage, and freight wagons, and every description of vehicles, loaded with the goods and produce arriving and departing on ten different lines of railroads, to say nothing of the ordinary local traffic always entering or leaving a large city, all seemingly inextricably jammed together, with hundreds of people mingled with the mass—seem admirably arranged for some terrible, appalling accident; for, in case of an explosion, collision or other disaster, the sacrifice of life would necessarily be immense. In addition to such fearful possibilities when an unusually cold snap freezes the river over, the ferry-boats, powerful as they are, wage a terrible, but not always successful struggle with the ice; and all communication between the opposite banks is sometimes suspended, involving great inconvenience, delay, and expense to passengers, the detention of freight until it accumulates in unmanageable quantities, and the suspension of the mail carriage. These inconveniences would be great in the case of any ordinary-sized village; but, when it involves the business of a city of over 300,000 inhabitants, with wide-spread and far-reaching trade connections on fourteen lines of railway, its magnitude may be realized, and the utility and conveince which the bridge will be may be appreciated. The piers are nearly ready for the superstructure, which will mainly be of steel; and it is hoped and expected that the fall of 1872, will see it completed and in successful operation. The cars, on entering the city, after crossing the bridge, will run upon the street level, but, entering a tunnel, pass under the most crowded business thoroughfares, and emboush west of the business centre, in a depressed valley once occupied by a sheet of water known as Chouteau's Pond, but which is now dry, with streets graded through it, and from which, ere long, all vestiges of its former condition will be obliterated. It is here that the great Union depot will be built, if the conflicting interests and views of the three great lines of rail now entering the city from the South and East can ever be harmonized and concentrated upon any one spot. At present, the depots of the Iron Mountain, North Missouri, and Missouri Pacific are nearly a mile from each other—to the disgust of the travelling public and the corresponding delight of the omnibus company, hackmen, "scalpers," &c.

THE RIVER.

During the "cold snap" of the past week, the river here closed; but the efforts of the ferry company, supplemented by a mild spell, reopened it, and travel is again uninterrupted.

REAVIS.

We have one man here, at least, who has a "mission," and who is indefatigably per-

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BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

But, in one respect, I wish Chicago could have resembled St. Louis, and that is, in the general character of her buildings. Although there are not half a dozen buildings, public or other, which would attract the attention of the stranger for either beauty or grandeur, yet the city, as a whole, is solidly and substantially built, mostly of brick, and, except in the event of an almost impossible combination of circumstances, such a fire as lately devastated Chicago could not possibly occur. Wooden buildings are so far the exception as to be quite rare, and never are they in groups or clusters that would seriously endanger other more substantial property. If Chicago could only borrow a leaf from this portion of St. Louis example, it would be to her profit as well as safety.

Of imposing structures, however, St. Louis can boast of but few. The "new jail," on Clark avenue, now almost completed, is a building which would be an ornament to any city, but it is unfortunate in having the name above quoted fastened upon it, when the jail proper is entirely out of sight in the rear of the main structure, which is devoted to court-rooms and certain city and county offices. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company are erecting, on the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, an immense building, which for both beauty and massiveness, will eclipse anything now here. The coping above the cornice will be surmounted by twenty-four life-size figures. This feature, however, we do not consider in accordance with taste or propriety. To view them, except from a distance and at a disadvantage, will endanger the integrity of one's neck. All the streets below Fourth are so narrow—being those laid out a hundred years ago, by the French colonists—that any imposing building would be thrown away. A project is now on foot, under favorable auspices, for erecting a mammoth Merchant's Exchange, intended to cover the entire block bounded by Fourth, Pine, Third, and Chesnut streets, and designed not only for 'Change purposes, but also to accommodate, under the same roof, various banks, insurance offices, and such other businesses as would be mutually benefited by close juxtaposition. This building, if carried to completion, will probably cost $500,000, and be the chief architectural feature of the city. It is also proposed to build the great Lindell Hotel, whose site has not been improved since the fire which destroyed it,—one lofty and somewhat ornamental chimney-stack still standing as a monument to its former greatness and dissolution.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

But the public work, of all others, which will most benefit St. Louis, is the great steel bridge across the Mississippi, slowly but steadily progressing. The stranger who sees the two stone piers, now some fifteen feet above the surface, would scarcely realize, without elaborate description, the amount of labor, the high degree of engineering skill, and the actual danger involved in the work of sinking these immense columns of granite through the current of the stream, and the deep but shifting sand forming the bed of the river, until the solid bed-rock was reached, at distances of from 60 to nearly 100 feet below the surface of the water. An intelligent description of this bridge, and the various engineering devices—some of them audaciously bold and original—could not be compressed within the limits of a letter of reasonable length. Suffice it, then, to say, that it is attracting the attention of the whole scientific and engineering world, and after the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges, is the most stupendous and novel undertaking in that department of engineering.

If this bridge is needed, if ever bridge was. The wide and rapid Mississippi cuts off St. Louis from her eastern connections, and the barrier it presents is inadequately surmounted by the steam ferries which ply every few minutes between the opposite banks. To the nervous person, with an eye to possible dangers, and the chances of escape therefrom, these boats—crowded, as they always are, with omnibuses full of passengers, transfer wagons, and freight wagons, and every description of vehicles, loaded with the goods and produce arriving and departing on ten different lines of railroads, to say nothing of the ordinary local traffic always entering or leaving a large city, all seemingly inextricably jammed together, with hundreds of people mingled with the mass—seem admirably arranged for some terrible, appalling accident; for, in case of an explosion, collision or other disaster, the sacrifice of life would be immense. In addition to such fearful possibilities when an unusually cold snap freezes the river over, the ferry-boats, powerful as they are, wage a terrible, and not always successful struggle with the ice; all communication between the opposite banks is sometimes suspended, involving great inconvenience, delay, and expense to passengers, the detention of freight until it accumulates in unmanageable quantities, and the suspension of the mail carriage. These inconveniences would be great in the case of any ordinary-sized village; but, when it involves the business of a city of over 300,000 inhabitants, with wide-spread and far-reaching trade connections on fourteen lines of railroad, its magnitude may be realized, and the utility and convenience which the bridge will afford be appreciated. The piers are nearly ready for the superstructure, which will mainly be of steel; and it is hoped and expected that the fall of 1872, will see it completed and in successful operation. The cars, on entering the city, after crossing the bridge, will run upon the street level, but, entering a tunnel, pass under the most crowded business thoroughfares, and emerge west of the business centre, in a depressed space once occupied by a sheet of water known as Chouteau's Pond, which is now dry, with streets graded through it, and from which, ere long, all traces of its former condition will be obliterated. It is here that the great Union depot is to be built, if the conflicting interests and views of the three great lines of rail entering the city from the South and West can ever be harmonized and concentrated upon any one spot. At present, the depots of the Iron Mountain, North Missouri and Missouri Pacific are nearly a mile from each other—to the disgust of the traveller, and the corresponding delight of the omnibus company, hackmen, "scalpers," &c.

THE RIVER.

During the "cold snap" of the past week, the river here closed; but the efforts of the ferry company, supplemented by a mild thaw, reopened it, and travel is again uninterrupted.

REAVIS.

We have one man here, at least, who has a "mission," and who is indefatigably persistent in its prosecution. I refer to Mr. L. U. Reavis, the "Capital mover." I presume you have seen his compilation of statistics, &c., under the title of "St. Louis; the Future Great City of the World," in which he proves (to his own satisfaction) that here is destined to be the commercial and political centre of the country, if not of the globe. If the denizens of New York, Philadelphia, and other present centres of population, power, and commerce, do not wish to be left forlorn amid their coming desolation, let them rush here and invest in a few "Stoddard Addition" lots, of which I notice, from real estate agents' advertisements, there are always a "few more left." Although the County Court ordered a handsome edition of Mr. Reavis' book printed at the public expense, as an advertisement in the interests of St. Louis, yet the Future-Great-City mania is not very wide spread, and two separate efforts to remunerate him for his public services, in the shape of invitations to air his hobby in public lectures, have not proved altogether successful in a pecuniary way. In person, Mr. Reavis is a short, heavy-set man, bearded and lame, and not at all a personification of energetic, sanguine devotion to an idea.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this city is peculiar, and, in some respects, decidedly unpleasant. The springs and falls are usually very pleasant; but it is situated, for the most part, upon an almost bare limestone rock, from which the burning heat of the summer sun is reflected with the vigor of an oven. It is probably the hottest spot in the Mississippi Valley. In the winter we have as cold snaps as are experienced anywhere south of the Arctic regions, and these are agreeably diversified with sudden thaws, which render the streets disagreeable in the admixture of mud and snow slush. Some meteorological savant has explained it all, by telling us we are situated in the "midst of the great Northwestern draught,"—whatever that may be—but somehow the information does not reconcile one to the frequent radical changes of weather and resultant catarrhs, and I, for one, would like to "get in out of the draught."

E. M. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Latest Books in the Market—The December Magazines—Literary Gossip at Home and Abroad.

THE EARTH: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By ELYSEE RECLUS. Translated by the late B. B. WOODWARD, M. A., and edited by HENRY WOODWARD, British Museum. Illustrated by two hundred and thirty maps inserted in the text, and twenty-three page-maps printed in colors. New York: Harper & Bro. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1871.

The volume before us, elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated with remarkably beautiful maps and charts, is perhaps as complete a treatise on Physical Geography as has ever been published. The work is divided into four parts: 1. The Earth as a Planet; its place, dimensions, relations to the solar system, and its general construction. 2. The Land, its plan and distribution, indentations, and the physical peculiarities of deserts, mountains, plains, and plateaux. 3. The Water, together with the distribution and character of snow, ice, glaciers, springs, subterranean streams, rivers, lakes, and swamps. 4. Subterranean Forces, such as volcanoes, earthquakes, or the secular rising and sinking of the earth. Under these four general heads, eighty-six chapters are devoted to a detailed examination of every point of interest connected with them, making an almost exhaustive work on this subject. By a singular coincidence, just as we have taken up this noble work, we have also received a copy of the London *Daily News* of Nov. 13, in the Paris correspondence of which is contained an account of the trial of the author, at Paris, for taking up arms in behalf of the Commune, during its recent conflict with the Thiers government. The statement, which will now be read with interest, is as follows:

M. Elysee Reclus, aged 41, a learned man, a well-known writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and one of the most distinguished members of the Geographical Society, has been tried by a Court-martial at St. Germains, for bearing arms on behalf of the Commune against the Government of Versailles. He was taken prisoner on April 5, when he was one of a Federal party which made a sortie upon Chatillon. The public prosecutor admitted that in a proclamation of March 23, which he published in the *Cri du Peuple*, he had very strongly expressed himself on a settlement of existing differences by universal suffrage and without bloodshed. M. Charton, a Deputy, and a member of the Geographical Society, said the prisoner was one of the most valuable scientific men in France, and could not be replaced. This witness, before retiring, went up to the dock and warmly shook hands with M. Reclus. M. Monois, the Secretary of the Geographical Society, said M. Reclus' works were highly prized throughout the world, and had been translated into almost all languages. Nadar, the aeronaut, testified that during the siege Reclus belonged to his balloon corps, and underwent immense hardships in the country's service. The prisoner admitted having been for three years a member of the International, but said that fact was no recommendation to the Commune, which had no solidarity with the International, but, on the contrary, looked upon it with suspicion. The court found M. Reclus guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced him simple transportation.

There are few scholars who will not prize this admirable work all the more highly for the misfortunes which have fallen upon its eminent author, and regret that the active services of such a scientific worker must be lost to the world to gratify the revenge of M. Thiers, whose experience in another field of literature should have induced him to interpose in behalf of M. Reclus. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the latter, he has written a work which will render him famous, and create a universal feeling of sympathy for him, while the victim of French misgovernment.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK. Edited by MARY E. DEWEY. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1871.

This volume is made up very largely of the letters of Miss Sedgwick and her childish autobiography, reaching to her fourteenth year. To these are added a letter by Dr. Dewey, and a brief sketch of her life, and some reminiscences by the editor,—the whole forming a pleasant souvenir of this remarkable woman, whose life was so singularly beautiful and good, whose writings have done so much to elevate the tone of New England literature, and who was, in reality, the first to establish a place for the American woman in literature. The beauty and good sense of her letters, the personal dignity and courtesy which they show, and the peculiarly happy style in which they are written, will commend them to all lovers of good reading. The sketch of her life and character by the editor is very brief, and wisely so, as her letters picture the woman before us more clearly than any biographer can.

A TREATISE ON VENTILATION: Comprising seven Lectures delivered before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1866-'68, showing the great want of improved methods of ventilation in our buildings; giving the chemical and physiological process of respiration; comparing the effects of the various methods of heating and lighting upon the ventilation. Illustrated by many plans of all classes of public and private buildings, showing their present defects, and proposing the best means (in the author's judgment) of improving them. By LEWIS W. LEEDS. New York: John Wiley & Son. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

We have already presented the details of this admirable treatise on ventilation in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and commended the plans of Mr. Leeds to the public, somewhat at length. Since the fire, and especially at this time, when such extensive building preparations are going on, his work has become more valuable than ever. While we are striving to render our buildings stronger and more fire-proof than before, we should, at the same time, seek to render them still more perfect in the matter of ventilation. Mr. Leed's treatise should just now be a text-book for all builders.

MY WINTER IN CUBA. By W. M. L. JAY, Author of "Shiloh." New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

The general reader should not allow his immediate prejudices against tourists' works, which just now are flooding the market almost *ad nauseum*, to operate against this little record of a winter's life in Cuba. Books of travel in Cuba are plenty enough, but none that we have seen have so happily or thoroughly shown the domestic life of the people and the habits of society as this, and in this respect it is peculiarly interesting.

THE PIONEER'S CHIMNEY, etc. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll & Co. 1871.

Mr. Piatt has already become pleasantly familiar to Western readers, by his previous volume of poems, and has made for himself a reputation far exceeding mere local bounds. He is pre-eminently a Western poet, of the idyllic stamp. Nearly all of his themes are derived from Western scenery and Western life, and are written with remarkable tenderness, natural pathos, and beauty, and with a domesticity of feeling which is very alluring. The principal poem in the volume is "The Pioneer's Chimney," a story of frontier life, told with exquisite pathos, and with a natural simplicity which forcibly reminds one of Tennyson's domestic writing. We hope to see much more of Mr. Piatt's work, especially as Western poets are so rare, for he betrays a rich promise of future excellence. No poet ever had a wider or richer field than the Great West, and we are glad to see a real poet entering that field, and giving us such rich results from his labors.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES, with Elucidations. By THOMAS CARLYLE. In five volumes. Vol. II. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros., 783 State street. 1871.

Perhaps there has never been so remarkable an event in the sale of books as the success with which the cheap edition of Carlyle is meeting. Previous to its issue, Mr. Carlyle's works were always expensive, and their circulation, therefore, confined to the few real admirers of the Chelsea philosopher. Since the issue of the first volume of this cheap and yet beautiful edition, however, the sale has rapidly increased,—showing that Mr. Carlyle, notwithstanding his mannerisms and personality, has found a new class of readers. The volume before us is the second of five devoted to Cromwell's letters and speeches, and is uniform with the rest of the series.

Books Received.

THE INVASION OF FRANCE IN 1814: Comprising the Night-March of the Russian Army Past Phalsbourg. From the French of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, Authors of "The Conscript," "Waterloo" and "The Blockade," with a Memoir of the Authors. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 1871.

AMERICANISMS: The English of the New World. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, Author of "Studies in English," etc. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 1871.

ANTIDOTE TO THE "GATES AJAR." By J. S. W. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

MORNING GLORIES, and Other Stories. By L. M. ALCOTT, Author of "Little Women," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," etc. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

RESOLUTION; OR, THE SOUL OF POWER. By A. S. ROE, Author of "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and be Loved," etc., etc. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

HOUSES NOT MADE WITH HANDS. By MAMMA GREGGES. And a Few Remarks on a Subject Greatly Discussed Already. By J. E. G., with Illustrations by Hoppin. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

THE CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM. By the Author of "The New Gospel of Peace." Book First. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

Periodical Literature.

Our home periodicals are rapidly reconstructing since the fire, and, as they make their appearance, one by one, are even brighter and better than before, both in appearance and contents. This is specially true of Mrs. Rayne's *Fashion Magazine*. Beautiful as this magazine always was, the November and December numbers, which are merged into one, are even more beautiful, in every detail of binding, printing, and engraving. The larger share of the magazine, as far as reading matter is concerned, is devoted to the fire, the narrative of which is embraced in two articles,—one showing the progress and results of the fire, and the other some of the lessons to be learned from it. Both articles are profusely illustrated with views of Chicago in its early days, with sketches of prominent buildings before and after the fire, not omitting Mrs. Leary and her famous cow, and the inevitable Phoenix rising from her ashes. In addition to those papers, which will make the magazine valuable as a souvenir, it also contains the serial story, "Annie Grafton;" a poem from the Arabic, by Stoddard; a sonnet by Hayne; "Hidden Seeds," (a poem), by Helen Hunt; "The Princess Dora Istria," (with portrait); "A Masquerade," (poem), with silhoutte illustrations; "Lou Percival's Home," by Ariel; and the usual comprehensive fashion intelligence, accompanied by numerous well-executed plates, on tinted paper.

The *American Builder and Journal of Art* has also made its appearance, handsomer than before, with a new title-page, brimful of pertinent reading matter, and equally brimful of advertisements, which are at least pertinent to the public, and show that this magazine is still on the high road to success. Its contents, as might naturally be expected, pertain largely to the fire, and are exceedingly valuable. Among them are "Iron in Fire-Proof Buildings," by A. T. Lalerdeaux; "Suitable Building Materials for Cities;" "Cast Iron Under Fire;" "The Situation in Chicago;" "The Check to Art Progress;" "Making a City Fire-Proof;" "The Chicago Fire Department Investigation;" various articles on insurance topics, growing out of the fire, and numerous minor items, more or less intimately connected with it.

The *Chicago Schoolmaster* makes its appearance in its old dress, as a pedagogue should, with leading papers on "Education;" "Cramming;" "Animal Lessons;" "Oral Works in Algebra," and "Language Lessons," in addition to a comprehensive statement of the latest educational intelligence.

The *Congregational Review* puts in one more appearance since the fire, which will be the last one in its present form, as hereafter it will be merged in the *New Englander*,—S. C. Bartlett, the editor of the *Review*, remaining as Western editor of the new concern. The leading papers in this last number are "The value of Systematic Theology to the Preacher," by Professor Boardman; "The Nebular Hypothesis," by Dr. Lyman, of Rush Medical College; "The Trial of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. E. W. Hooker; "Human and Divine Things Confounded," by President Magoun; and "Recompense," a poem by Professor Soule, of Carlinville.

The *Chronicle*, one of the old Chicago insurance stand-bys, is out promptly for November, as if nothing had happened, and discourses about the situation, fire-proof roofs, what the calamity teaches, and the losses of insurance companies.

The January number of the *Aldine* has come to hand, and is superbly illustrated. We can call to mind no art periodical, not even abroad, which has presented such artistic work in black and white as is spread upon the pages of this number of the *Aldine*. The only exception to this rule of excellence is the picture of Maud Muller, which is capitally drawn and full of expression, but has received a rather inky impression in printing. The other engravings are "A Venetian Festival," the fine effects in which are admirably brought out by tinted paper; "Coming Out of School," a capital figure-piece; "The Bridge of Sighs;" "In the Mountains;" "The Nooning," after Darley, which is the best and most expressive specimen of wood-engraving we have ever seen of "Mother is Here," an animal-piece by Decker; "A Tropic Forest," with some superb effect of light and shade, by Granville Perkins; and some small cuts illustrating street-life in Lima. In addition to these, a fine chromo-lithograph of ducks, after Seis, called "Dame Nature's School," is presented to each subscriber. The *Aldine* starts the new year with the brightest prospects, and promises to maintain the position it has so long held, of being the finest illustrated periodical in the country, and one of the finest in the world.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Lippincott & Co. for *Good Words for the Young*, edited by George MacDonald, with the following table of contents: "The Merchant of the Wilderness," by Norman Macleod, D. D.; "The Snow Combat," by George MacDonald; "Rupert Guy," by the author of "Lilliput Levee;" "The Middle Ages," by Jean Ingelow; "The Great Dutch Admiral, Van Cheemakerk," by Jacob de Liefde; "Rhymes for Children," by William Allingham; "On the High Meadows," by the author of the "Children's Journey;" "Six Feet," by A. L. Waring; "Lessons in Composition," No. 1, by Mathew Browne; and "The Lighthouse Donkey," by the author of "Stone Edge."

—The *Overland Monthly* for December is an admirable number, and peculiarly characteristic of the Pacific coast, as may be inferred from the following table of contents: "Wine-Making in California;" "Bribery in Elections;" "Kirwin;" "A Peep at an Hacienda;" "Tree and Brook;" "The Lost Treasure of Montezuma (II.);" "A Day Up the Canon;" "Motherhood;" "Our First Telegram;" "Plurality of Wives;" "The Rose and the Wind;" "El Tesoro;" and "The Work of Relief in Chicago."

Among miscellaneous periodicals which we have received are the following: *Good Health*, the *Technologist*, *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, *Appleton's Journal* (for the week ending Dec. 16), and the St. Louis *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*.

Literary Notes.

Hoppin, the artist, is getting up a European Sketch-Book, after the style of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, which Osgood will publish.

—The second volume of the "Life of Beethoven," by Mr. Alexander W. Thayer, United States Consul at Trieste, has just been issued in the German language in Berlin. It is now six years since the publication of the first volume, during which period Mr. Thayer has resided chiefly in Germany for the purpose of devoting himself to the continuation of his great work.

—The Christmas number of *Scribner* will contain a burlesque holiday story, by Frank R. Stockton. He will also publish a Christmas story in *Hearth and Home*.

—The Hon. Henry Wilson's "History of the Rise and Fall of Slavery in America," which has been running in the *Independent* for a long while, is to be published by the Osgoods in three volumes, the first of which is in press.

—Miss Evans, the author of "St. Elmo," is to write the biography of Alexander H. Stephens. Poor man!

—Charles Reade is writing a new novel, which *London Society* is to have.

—Jean Ingelow is to write the Christmas number of *Good Words for the Young*.

—It is to be inferred, from a neatly-cut criticism in an English literary journal, that Mr. Mortimer Collins has not made a success with his new volume, called "The Secret of a Long Life," of which we are told that the author proves that no gentleman would marry his deceased wife's sister; that there are not three orators in Parliament who can articulate, not three writers on the English press who can punctuate, not three poets in England who can rhyme, and not three English Generals who thoroughly know geography; and, further, that any youth of sound constitution ought to be able to sow acorns to-day, and see the oaks that spring from them fine young trees in 1941!

—Mr. Bond, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, will edit next year, for the Chaucer Society, the fragments of the manuscript Household Book of Elizabeth, wife of Prince Lionel, which contain the earliest mention of the name of Geoffrey Chaucer, and possibly of the Philippa whom he afterward married. Chaucer's name is three times repeated, in the years 1357-1359.

—Mr. Percy B. St. John writes to the London *Times* that he is the author of the serial novel now being published in the columns of a New York weekly as by Miss Braddon.

—G. J. Whyte Melville has written a novel commencing, "Dark and stern, in their weird beauty, lower the sad brows of the Queen of Hell."

—A selection from the library of the Penn family will be sold at auction in London during the early part of the ensuing year. The collection comprises works on general literature, America, voyages and travels, etc., many containing the armorial bookplate of "William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703," and some few with his autograph.

—It is a unaccountable fact that in his twelve lectures on modern British authors, Mr. Alexander Melville Bell finds no place for Thackeray, while he devotes three lectures to Charles Dickens, and two each to Sir Walter Scott and Tom Hood.

—Andrew Jackson Davis, it is said, proposes to write a book on insanity; and, judging from some of the productions of his pen, that is his "best hold."

—Strahan is to publish "The Secret History of the 'Internationale.'"

—Mrs. Oliphant is engaged upon a life of the Comte de Montalembert.

—Among the most important of the new English works imported by Scribner, Welford & Co., are the "Report on Spiritualism of the London Dialectical Society, together with the Evidence, Oral and Written, and a Selection of the Correspondence;" "Ecce Messias," by Edward Higginson; "Four Phases of Morals: Socrates, Aristotle, Christianity, Utilitarianism," by Professor Blackie; "Views of the Deity, Traditional, and Scientific," by James Samuelson; also, a complete Index to Carlisle.

—A pocket edition of George MacDonald's novels, in ten volumes, is announced in London. We know of few writers so worthy to be made a constant companion.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold, the author of "St. Paul and Protestantism," is contributing a series of articles to the *Cornhill Magazine* on the subject of "Literature and Dogma."

—Anthony Trollope wrote a whole novel on shipboard on his way to Australia.

—Carlyle's works, in the six-shilling-a-volume edition, were having almost no sale, and he had made up his mind that the present generation did not appreciate him. But his publishers persuaded him to let them issue a two-shilling edition, and "Sartor Resartus" alone has, in the first three months, sold 35,000 copies.

—Laboulaye pays a neat compliment to this country in a recent article, by saying that there "is no country at once more democratic and less revolutionary than the United States."

—Baring-Gould's new volume will contain the principal legends current in the East concerning the Old Testament Patriarchs and Prophets. Some of these he puts faith in as genuine traditions, but most are of modern origin.

—The *Saturday Review* has wrestled with Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews' "Primary Synopsis of Universalogy," and owns itself defeated. It says: "When we are told that the Absolutoid and Abstractoid Elementismus of Being echoes or reappears by Analogy within the Relatoid and Concretoid Elaborismus, we give in."

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

Further Particulars of the Latest Act of Spanish Barbarity.

Havana (Dec. 2) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Since my last I have been able to collect and verify further details concerning the antecedents of the killing of the eight young boys on the 27th ult., and the real facts which I have ascertained are more harrowing and shocking than I had at my last writing any idea of.

The cemetery which was the scene of the so-called profanation of the tomb of Castanon is no longer used as a burying-place, but it contained his body, and not far from it the remains of a very distinguished Cuban, Don Jose de la Luz. This gentleman, who has been dead some years, was a man whose whole life was devoted to the acquirement of knowledge, and to what he regarded as a duty—the imparting of knowledge to others. From him many of the most enlightened Cubans have received their education. He was the founder and Principal of the most liberal educational institutions of this capital, and the name of Jose de la Luz is everywhere revered as that of a good and noble man in all Cuban circles. The end of the niche containing the remains of this justly respected Cuban had been indecorously covered on All Souls Day—a day which in all Catholic countries is set apart for the decoration of the graves of deceased friends and relations—with strings of onions and garlic, and it was no secret in the community that this disgraceful act had been the work of sundry employes of the organ of the volunteers, the *Voz de Cuba*.

Friday is lecture day for the junior class of the College of Medicine, and the lecture is delivered in the Anatomical Hall of San Dionisio, which is situated close alongside the Cemetery of San Lazaro. On this Friday there happened to be no lecture, and some of the young boys went, as they were accustomed often to do, into the cemetery, and were lying about on the grass and playing as boys do out of school hours. A volunteer entered and made some insulting remarks to the boys, which they retorted. The volunteer stayed some time, and passing by the niche in which the body of Castanon is deposited, noticed that the glass which covers the end of the niche was marked, apparently with a diamond, and that some letters uncomplimentary to Castanon had been scribbled on it. The volunteer called the attention of the Curate to the fact, and, running out, returned with several companions. This was the whole offence that had been committed. The boys had not even been near the niche of Castanon, but as they happened to frequent the cemetery, using it partly as a play ground, and partly for the collection of human bones for the study of osteology, they were accused and arrested.

On Monday a court-martial was convened, composed first of all officers of the regular army; but, as they refused to find any cause for trial, another was subsequently assembled, which belonged body and soul to the volunteers. This was not accomplished without trouble; blows were struck by regular and volunteer officers, and two of the former, who wished to wash their hands of the affair, endeavored to escape from the jail in which the court martial was held. They had even reached and entered a carriage, but were discovered by the volunteers and forced to return. Both the jail and the palace were surrounded by the mob. Acting Captain General Crespo endeavored to leave the latter, but was prevented, and the Governor, Lopez Roberts, was almost brained by a blow on his head.

The poor victims were drafted or chosen by lot, one out of every five. The oldest of the eight was not 18 years of age, and one was under 14; and although all communication with any of the forty-five has been impossible since, it has been proved that of the eight executed three at least had not been in the cemetery on the Friday. The thirty-one not sentenced to death by lot were condemned to the chain-gang for periods varying from two to ten years; and the sentences of these latter were carried into such immediate execution that they appeared with their hair cut short, in convicts' dress, and guarded by armed volunteers at the murdering of their classmates, which they were forced to witness. The day before yesterday I saw them in the streets with chain and ball around their feet, at work with other criminals, doing the work of scavengers. Some of the youngster I observed were so feeble that they could with difficulty drag the large iron ball and heavy chain along the ground. Some are boys apparently not over 12 or 13 years old.

Immediately after the shooting of the eight, a silence as of death seemed to have fallen on the city. No one dared whisper to his neighbor, almost all the stores and private houses were closed, and the volunteers themselves appeared alarmed at the fearful crime they had committed.

News of what had happened reached Valmaseda, at Batabano, and he did not reach the city at 6 o'clock in the evening, as has been stated in the public prints, but at half-past 11 at night. When he arrived at the railroad station of Villa Nueva he was met there by some 1,200 or 1,500 volunteers, most of them drunk. They used most insulting language to him, and demanded that the two hundred and odd exiled to the Isle of Pines, some three weeks ago, should be brought back and submitted to the same class of trial as that which had resulted in the execution of the eight students.

It is said that the Governor, Lopez Roberts, the Acting Captain General Crespo, the Segundo Cabo Clavijo, General Venene, and others have resigned.

Dr. Verdugo, the father of one of the victims, was shot at and wounded, for the crime of clasping the corpse of his son immediately after the latter was shot. On the day of the execution two volunteer officers, eleven soldiers, sixteen hackmen, three negroes, and one mulatto were killed in the streets.

The volunteers swear that those exiled to the Isle of Pines shall be brought here and tried by court-martial. This means, of course, that they shall all be shot. So far, Valmaseda has refused his consent, but he may at any moment be induced by fear to acquiesce. There are at present over 250 of these political exiles, against whom no charge has been even preferred, on the island. But they are wealthy men, and, as such, their lives are coveted by the volunteers.

The eight victims were only allowed one hour *en capilla*—literally in chapel, but the word in this sense means the condemned cell. There they took leave of each other, and wept bitterly; but when the hour was ended and they were told that they were about to be led to execution, one of them cried out: "No more tears! Courage, boys!" and courageously they walked to the fearful sacrifice.

In the class was one Cuban, but born of British parents resident in one of the outports. Though arrested with the other forty-one of the class, this young man was at once set at liberty. I omit his name purposely. He was the only one spared, and the fact testifies to the dread the volunteers entertain of England, and the contempt in which they hold the Spanish Government.

Diamond Smuggling—A Heavy Seizure.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 7.

Colonel Whitley, of the Secret Service Bureau, has been expecting, for six weeks past, the arrival at this port of certain jewelry and diamond smugglers, whom he particularly desired to arrest. He has long known that some persons of high standing in this city were engaged in the business, and were employing agents to make regular trips across the Atlantic, for smuggling purposes. It was also known that these agents had found so little difficulty in bringing the smuggled goods ashore and disposing of them, that they had become reckless. These facts were obtained from one of Colonel Whitley's agents in New Jersey, who had succeeded in getting the confidence of some of the steamship employes, cognizant of the smuggling, on the German steamers that land there.

On Thanksgiving day the steamer Westphalia, of the Bremen line, arrived at Hoboken, and the detective who was attending to the matter soon became convinced that several of the passengers had contraband jewelry in their possession. One man in particular, pointed out him by his informants, he followed to a hotel and "shadowed" until yesterday morning, in order to trace his connection with other smugglers. Just as the culprit was giving up his room in the hotel, the detective touched him on the shoulder and said, "I am a Secret Service officer, and I arrest you on a charge of smuggling." The man—whose name is suppressed until his confederates shall have been seized—gave himself up at once, and delivered to the officers about $10,000 worth of goods. Colonel Whitley expects to seize twice as much more within two or three days, and to capture the rest of the gang.

Louisiana's New Lieutenant Governor.

P. B. S. Pinchbeck, the newly-elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, is one of the newly-enfranchised race. He was born in Georgia and was educated in Cincinnati. In complexion he is a light yellow. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction laws, during which he made the threat of applying the torch to the city of New Orleans, unless the personal abuses of his people ceased. At the first election under the new constitution he was elected Senator from one of the districts in the city, which he has continued to represent ever since. He is a smart, active debater on the floor of the Senate, being well posted on all the tricks of modern representatives of the people. At the time of the quarrel between Governor Warmoth and the extreme negro element under the late Lieutenant Governor, Pinckbeck continued with Warmoth and was an active partisan for him during the last session of the Legislature. At the time of the assembly of the Republican Convention, which was arranged to take place in the Custom House, under the protecting bayonets ordered there by Casey, Packard, and other officials, Pinchbeck was one of the delegates who was refused admittance. He was afterward elected President of the Turner Hall Convention, and as such was President of the committee who waited on President Grant at Long Branch last summer. During the illness of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Pinchbeck was a close personal attendant, and had almost exclusive charge of the funeral arrangements. In person he is very gentlemanly, dressing in the height of fashion, and is an attendant at all the sporting events during the winter in the Crescent City, more especially that of cock-fighting, for which he has a decided passion, being a good judge and a daring better.

—If Thomas Ducey had been an ancient Roman, instead of living in 1871, in Lowell, Mass., he would have been presented with a civic crown, and possibly have had a statue in the Capitol after his demise. And why? Because Thomas Ducey is, or has been, the father of 34 children by only three wives! No. 34 is only a few days old. One of the little Duceys died some years ago. Mrs. Ducey No. 1 had 11 children. Mrs. Thomas Ducey No. 2 had 17 children. Mrs. Tom Ducey No. 3, who is still living, and may still glorify the Ducey name by further like presentations to her lord, has had 6. Mr. Thomas Ducey is 90 years old.

WATCHES, ETC.

Roddin & Hamilton,

946 State-st.,

COR. OF TWENTIETH,

Have just completed the first Jewelry Store erected in Chicago since the great fire, and will open, on Monday, December 11, the most complete and elegant stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER, SILVER PLATE, etc., etc., ever brought to this market, at their usually low prices.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

JEWELLERS,

State and Twentieth-sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Chamber Suits,
Parlor Suits,
Library,
Dining-room and
Office Furniture,
Mattresses,
Bed Springs, &c.

We are now prepared to show our friends and patrons a full assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, consisting in part of the above described articles, all of which we offer

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

We have had large accessions to our stock in the last week of very fine goods, from the best manufacturers East, which makes our stock as complete as any that can be found. We warrant all our goods. Call at

No. 322 Michigan-av.,

Near Park-row, and see our goods and prices.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,

WAREROOMS,

243 and 245 South Clark-st.,

CORNER JACKSON-ST.

A large amount of goods arriving daily.

A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 227 East Washington-st.

Advances made on consignments of Grain, Provisions, and Dressed Hogs, for sale in this market. Property bought and sold on margins.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO., Chicago.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, Chicago.

RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

43 CANAL-ST.,

Are now paying particular attention to handling

DRESSED HOGS,

And will make liberal advances on consignments of same.

Daily Market Reports, Weight Lists, and Stencils furnished upon application.

JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

10 PER CENT OFF TILL JAN. 1.

Only Type-Casting Machines Running in Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry,

50 West Randolph-st.,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

PROPRIETORS.

We have now in operation, day and night, two Type-Casting Machines (the only ones running in the city), and are prepared to execute orders promptly. Also, our LEADS, SLUGS, BRASS AND LABOR-SAVING RULE Departments are in successful operation. If you want Printing Machinery or Printing Materials of any description, don't fail to give us a call.

REMOVALS.

ALLEN & MACKEY

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

Cor. State and Monroe.

STOVES.

STOVES.

If you want a stove for your parlor, store, office, or chamber, get the King of BASE BURNERS,

THE ILLUMINATOR.

If you want the best cook stove in the world, warranted in every respect, get the

MAGEE ADVANCE,

MAGEE STANDARD, with roasting closet, &c., or

Magee's New Portable Range.

The Cheapest and best range in the market. Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by

TILLOTSON BROS.,

Michigan-av. corner Jackson-st.

PAPER.

PAPER.

We have now in stock a full line of "WINNEBAGO MILL"

Express Papers,
Manilla Papers,
Tea Papers,
Wrapping Papers,
Straw Papers,
Straw Board,
WRITING PAPERS.
Note, Letter, Legal, and Cap.
PRINTERS' STOCK.
News, Book, and Tinted Book Papers,
Cardboard,
Note, Letter, and Billheads,
Full line Flat Papers,
Colored Poster and Mediums,
Tissue, Manilla, Colored & White,
Envelopes, Twine, &c.

Bradner, Smith & Co.,

344 and 346 Wabash-av.

CARD.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public that we have retired from the paper business and transferred our stock and good will to Messrs. Bradner, Smith & Co., who will keep a full line of our well-known brands of Paper. We respectfully solicit for them the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past. Our office will be with B. S. & Co. for the present.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

MACHINERY.

W. A. JAMES & CO.,

113 Fulton-st.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

Iron Lathes,
Planers, Drills,
Bolt Cutters,
Planers and Matchers,
Farrar Surfacers,
Resawing Machines,
Sash & Door Machinery.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

Take pleasure in informing their customers and the trade that they have resumed business at their new store, on

MICHIGAN-AV. COR. WASHINGTON-ST.

(LAKE FRONT,)

with a full and complete stock of

PAINTS, COLORS,

AND

VARNISHES,

ARTISTS', DECORATORS',

AND

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Which they offer at manufacturers' and importers' prices.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. R. CLARKE,

Of the firm of H. Floyd Faulkner & Geo. R. Clarke, Architects, Boston, Mass., has opened an office, NO. 846 WABASH-AV., Where he is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, and superintendence for any buildings which may be entrusted to his care. He can, by the connection with his Eastern office, offer great facilities for the preparation of Plans, &c., and, by permission, would refer to the following gentlemen of this city: Messrs. Geo. P. Gore & Co.; Mr. Hale, of Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co.; Dr. L. D. Boone; Rev. Robert Collyer; Thomas Lord, of Messrs. Lord & Smith; C. B. Kirtland, of Messrs. Wenge, Kirtland & Ordway; Messrs. Claflin Brothers; John Dekoven, and others.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

STORAGE.

THORNE & CO.,

Ham and Storage Warehouse,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

☞ Liberal advances made on provisions in store.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840,)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

TRUNKS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE

TRUNK FACTORY

IN THE WEST.

VOGLER & GEUDTNER,

(Before the fire H. Vogler & Co.)

No. 208 Michigan-av.,

Are now prepared to fill orders for

Trunks, Valises, and Traveling Bags,

With former promptness and to any extent. Orders per mail will receive prompt attention.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY.

Full assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Tea Sets, Casters, Cake Baskets, &c.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO.,

No. 270 West Madison-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

No one should procure a Truss without first examining the merits of Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, in use now over 15 years, and has cured thousands of cases of Rupture. These and all kind of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for deformities, &c., made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Fulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. Z. Culver,	P. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. O. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. F. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1871.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30680, inclusive, of	$50	each.
1 to 45572,	100	"
1 to 40011,	500	"
1 to 74104,	1,000	"

And Registered Bonds of the same Act:

1 to 886, inclusive, of	$50	each.
1 to 4103,	100	"
1 to 1399,	500	"
1 to 9000,	1,000	"
1 to 2868,	5,000	"
1 to 2906,	10,000	"

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 23 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and from and after the 8th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago,	Partagas,
La Antiguedad,	Cabanas,
Flor del Fumar,	Figaro,
Flor de Lazo,	Espanola,
C. Gonzales,	Henry Clay,
Aguila de Oro,	Ingenuidad,
Churruca,	Intimidad,
Upmann,	Rosalia,
Opegara,	La Reserva,
Aclaracion,	Aguila Universal,
Legitimidad,	Escepcion,
Muriaz,	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers in every department, superior advantages.

Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph F. Clarkson, Esq., 454 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, BOSTON.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:13 a m	* 8:07 p m
Fast New York Express	* 9:13 a m	* 7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:58 p m	10:32 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:28 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	‡*9:13 p m	§6:17 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. § Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a m	* 9:10 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Cairo Mail	* 9:30 a m	* 8:50 p m
Cairo Express	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a m	* 8:50 p m
Springfield Express	† 7:10 a m	* 7:10 a m
Keokuk Passenger	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	* 9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a m	* 7:35 a m
do do do	* 12:10 p m	* 9:10 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	* 1:35 p m
do do do	* 5:25 p m	* 5:05 p m
do do do	* 6:30 p m	* 7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:10 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Pacific Express	*10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10:00 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:00 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	§9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	§9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ¶Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:00 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*10:00 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	* 3:00 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 4:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	* 9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 10:00 a m	* 1:50 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p m	* 6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:30 a m	* 9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:05 p m	8:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 16 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman Light-House Board.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Chamber Filled with Local Lobbyists and Office-Grabbers.

Communication from the Mayor on the Subject of Police Court Constables.

Evidences Developed of the Presence of Another "Nineteen."

Election of City Officers---Alderman Gill After the Corruptionists.

The Evening Post and Staats Zeitung Designated as City Printers.

Appointment of the Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGinnis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batebam, Powell, Holden, Bond, Glade, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

THE LOBBY.

There was a larger lobby than was present at the inaugural meeting. The reason was obvious. Then men came for curiosity; last evening they were for something more substantial. They expected plunder in the shape of appointments. There were seekers for every office at the disposal of the body politic, whose air they vitiated with bad cigars, and whose seats they desecrated by their uninvited presence. They were lobbying in a place not constructed for such purposes; and so great was the number of birds of prey, and so comparatively few the carcasses, that they turned upon each other for want of some one else to attack. The Sergeant-at-Arms and his be-starred (ill-starred, too, it would seem) began to clear the aisles at 7:30. Before 8 o'clock, something of order had been secured; the favored were separated from the others, like the sheep from the goats, the latter, naturally enough, considerably outnumbering the former. Wells Sherman waxed indinant when the freedom of the press was attacked, and a reporter required to remain standing for a minute or two, and assisted in clearing the aisles. So closely, however, did the visiting parties cling to the button-holes of the Aldermen, that to remove the former without the latter was almost impossible. The Clerk was feebly heard calling the roll, when the Council came to order.

OFFICEHOLDERS' BONDS.

Ald. McGinnis moved that the vote approving the bonds of the City Collector and Police Constable be reconsidered.

Ald. Holden wished to delay business until the Council had come to order. There was a jam in the room.

Ald. McGinnis moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the sufficiency of the bonds of the City Collector and Police Clerk.

Ald. McGrath moved to reconsider the motion approving them.

Ald. Buehler said if it was a matter of spite he did not want to vote for it.

The Clerk read the bond of the City Collector.

Ald. Buehler moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was so disposed of.

POLICE CONSTABLES.

The following communication was read from His Honor the Mayor:

To the President and Members of the Common Council: In considering the powers and duties of the Mayor to appoint men, some doubt arose in my mind as to the proper mode of appointing or selecting Constables for the Police Courts. I therefore obtained the opinion, in writing, of the law officers of the city, a copy of which is herewith appended. Their opinion accords with my own, namely, that, since the adoption of the new constitution, all Constables are to be elected. As there seems to be a necessity that the duties heretofore discharged by Police Constables should continue to be discharged by some properly authorized persons, the law officers have drafted an ordinance, which is herewith submitted, for such action as your honorable body may seem proper to take therewith. This provides for the discharge of the police force of the city, and will result in the saving to the city of the salaries heretofore paid to Police Constables. This proposed ordinance also fixes the place for holding the Police Court for the South Division. I am informed by the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney that there is a necessity for immediate action upon the latter matter. I therefore recommend that whatever in the judgment of your honorable body should be done be done at once. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The following is the opinion of the City Attorney referred to, and the endorsement of the Corporation Counsel:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor, etc.:

SIR: As to Police Constables, Section 21 of Article 6 ... Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables shall be elected, etc. This section is modified by Section 28, as to Justices of the Peace in Chicago, who are to be appointed by the Governor, etc. Nothing further is said, however, as to Constables in Chicago, and they are therefore—in the case of all other Constables—not to be appointed, but by election. It follows that there is no authority for the appointment of Police Constables by the Mayor.

Police Justices—Under the city charter the Common Council has power to provide for the holding of a Police Court in each division of the city, and to designate a Justice of the Peace to hold each of said courts. (Gary, p. 191, Sec. 3.) This power has been exercised as to the North and West Divisions, but not as to the South Division. (See Council proceedings, 1869-1870, pp. 287-272.) It is competent, therefore, for the Council to provide, by ordinance, for the holding of a Police Court for the South Division, and to designate a Justice of the Peace to hold said court.

Under this view there would be no authority for designating more than one Police Justice for each division. Very respectfully,

I. N. STILES, City Attorney.

I concur in the construction of the charter above set forth. M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Holden moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. It was so referred.

CITY OFFICERS.

Ald. Holden moved to proceed to the election of the various officers, as provided by the charter.

Ald. Gill thought the charter was not obligatory. He would be glad to see the electioneering and button-holing disposed of. He said: "I have been informed that there has been an attempt to levy blackmail upon the candidates—that men have been asked to give certain sums—'to put it up'—in hundreds of dollars, for the purpose of aiding their election. I therefore move, Mr. President, as an amendment to Alderman Holden's motion, that this election be postponed for one week."

Ald. Schaffner said if this information was true, he did not see what could be gained by postponing action. He wished that the Alderman would make his charges. He would assist in any investigation. He would have to leave the city if it was postponed.

A vote was taken, resulting yeas, 20; nays, 20; as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Stout, Ogden, Busse—20.

Nays—Ald. Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batebam, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Woodman, and the President—20.

The motion was lost.

Ald. Dixon moved to postpone it until the regular order of business was disposed of.

Ald. Knickerbocker contended that a dissenting voice could prevent a temporary suspension of the rules.

Ald. Holden. The Alderman talks about bribery, corruption, and this sort of thing in our midst; I would say that this is a fire-proof Council. The word Fire-proof carries with it honesty, so the papers say. There can be no dishonesty here for the reason that this is a Fire-proof Council. I hope that we will proceed as the charter directs to go into the election for these various offices. Let the Council put it over so as Ald. Gill can have a smelling committee to examine this Fire-proof Council!

Ald. Gill. I am very glad the Alderman from the Tenth Ward has confidence in the Fire-proof ticket. I have received, since I came into this room, from at least ten candidates, positive information that committees of this Council have waited upon them and have taxed them, or asked them to pay as high as $300 and $500 [applause] to aid in their election. Now, I believe that it is due to the dignity of this body that this matter be put off.

Ald. Holden. Let us have the names.

Ald. Gill. You will get the names as quick as you want them. It is the duty of the Council to investigate the matter, and not allow this election to go through in this way. I am in favor of it, and I hope the Council will vote down the proposition to go into an election to-night.

Ald. Holden. Give us the names.

Ald. Sweet had voted aye for the reason that, if there was any dishonesty, he wanted it ferreted out. He claimed to be an honest man, and, if any one offered him money, he would resent it, if his muscles were big enough.

Ald. Knickerbocker insisted, under Rule 43, that the Council proceed with the regular order of business. He knew nothing of the alleged corruption, but had heard rumors on the streets that large sums of money had been offered—that a pool was made, and that men were compelled to put their hands in their pockets and pay an initiation fee before they were considered candidates. He was in favor of deferring the election for one week.

Ald. McGrath said it seemed to him it was the simple duty of the Council to proceed to an election, and put in a class of men that would satisfy the public that there was no bribery. Ald. Holden's motion was certainly in order.

Ald. Bond coincided with the views of Ald. Knickerbocker. He also had heard rumors of bribery, and thought it due to the Council that the matter should be looked into. He believed an investigation would establish the falsity of the charge.

Ald. Batebam had voted no, and, therefore, moved that the vote be reconsidered, in order that an investigation might be made.

Ald. Otis seconded the motion.

Ald. Holden said he couldn't do so, as he (Otis) had voted on the other side.

Ald. Gill asserted that the point could be reached by voting down Ald. Holden's motion.

Ald. Batebam withdrew his motion.

Ald. Schaffner was shocked at the idea of bribery. He had been designated an anti-Fire-proof man. There had been big caucuses and little caucuses, and he had not been allowed in them. He told Mayor Medill that he was in favor of Ald. Ogden for President of the Council. The charge of bribery and corruption he indignantly flung from him. He courted the closest scrutiny. He was not afraid that his character would not be found as good as that of any other Alderman on the Fire-proof ticket.

Ald. Daggy said the charter did not compel the Council to proceed with the election. He moved the previous question, which was ordered—yeas, 31; nays, 8.

A vote was then taken on the motion of Ald. Holden, resulting—yeas, 20; nays, 20,—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Woodman, the President.

Nays—Ald. Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Batebam, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Ogden, Busse.

CANAL REDEMPTION BONDS.

An ordinance providing for the sale of $250,000 of canal redemption bonds was read.

There was a rumpus in the lobby at this juncture, and the Chair ordered the door to be closed. A fight ensued between some candidates and policemen, in which the former were worsted.

Ald. Otis moved that the engrossment be waived.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Batebam said there was no Committee on Finance, and the matter was one of so great importance that it should be immediately acted upon.

The motion of Ald. Otis was agreed to; the engrossment was waived, and the ordinance passed.

MOVING OF FRAME HOUSES.

A petition of Ellen Dyke to move a frame building was granted.

A petition of Ald. Powell, asking permission to move his house from the haymarket, was granted.

THE STATE STREET DUMMY.

Ald. Daggy presented a petition of the citizens, praying for the enforcement of the agreement to stop the steam dummy on State street after December 31, 1871, and a remonstrance against the extension of the time for the running of steam dummies on State street, both of which were referred.

A BILL FOR EXTRAS.

A communication from the Board of Public Works, with a bill for extras of $1,334.50, for paving Chicago avenue, sent in by the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

WISHES TO BE LEFT ALONE.

A petition from Daniel R. Brandt, setting forth that he had erected a frame building on Michigan avenue, and had been arrested, and rearrested maliciously by one Anderson, and fined in the Police Court for violation of the city ordinances, and that he was liable to continued annoyance. He requested leave to be left alone.

Ald. McGennis said Mr. Brandt could erect a brick building if he wanted to. He hoped the prayer of the petitioner would not be granted.

Ald. Holden moved to refer it to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division. It was so referred.

THE CITY PRINTING.

A communication was received from the Chicago *Evening Mail* Company offering to do the city printing at a reduction of one-quarter of the rates hitherto paid for the corporation printing; and requesting that the city printing be awarded to lowest responsible bidder, having a regard to the circulation of the paper offering. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAMP-POSTS.

Ald. McCaffrey offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to erect lamp-posts on Market street, from Kinzie to Division, and on Sedgwick street, from Erie to Division. Carried.

WANTED—A SITUATION.

A communication from Pain Fitz, asking to be appointed to the position of Clerk of the West Side Police Court, was referred.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

A communication from the Board of Education reporting the resignation of School Inspector Barker of the Fourth Ward.

Ald. Thompson moved to appoint his successor.

Ald. Thompson nominated A. C. Calkins.

Ald. Clarke nominated Henry W. Clarke.

A vote was taken, resulting as follows: Number of votes cast, 40; necessary to choice, 21; Clarke, 13; Calkins, 23; scattering, 4.

Mr. Calkins was declared duly elected.

THE CITY MAPS.

A report was received from the Board of Public Works stating that all the maps belonging to the city, were destroyed except those belonging to Reese & Chase, and Ogden, Sheldon & Co. who offered copies of them to the city for $5,000. The board recommended the passage of an ordinance authorizing the board to purchase them at that sum.

ASSISTANT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

Communications were received from C. R. Matson appointing A. L. Amberg Police Court Clerk for the West, and J. Healey for the North Division.

Referred to the Committee on Police.

THE CITY OFFICERS AGAIN.

Ald. McGrath moved to proceed to the election of the various city officers. He attributed sinister motives to the Aldermen who had made charges of bribery.

Ald. Gill did not understand the anxiety to fill the offices immediately. He would, before the Council adjourned, if no one else moved it, move the appointment of a committee to investigate.

Ald. Knickerbocker said the charter permitted the Council to delay the election for one week. He thought the statement of Ald. Gill should influence the Council in considering the resolution. It became the dignity of the Council to have the matter delayed and investigated.

Ald. McGrath did not believe the committee would report at the next meeting of the Council. The committee could delay their report as long as they liked.

Ald. Holden said that a majority of the Council had met in the High School a week ago (Ald. Gill among them, and there were twenty-two members present), who had made up a slate from Wood Inspector to City Clerk.

Ald. Dixon. How many assembled at your caucus this afternoon?

Ald. Holden. We never hold any caucuses.

A vote was taken on the motion, resulting, yeas, 21; nays, 19, as follows:

Yeas—Otis, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Holden, Glade, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, and the President—21.

Nays—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Batebam, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Ogden, Woodman—19.

The motion was carried.

CITY CLERK.

Ald. Otis nominated General C. T. Hotchkiss for City Clerk.

The Chair appointed Ald. McGrath, Clarke, and Otis as tellers.

A ballot was had, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 40; necessary to choice, 21; Hotchkiss, 35; scattering, 5.

General Hotchkiss was declared elected.

POLICE JUSTICES OF THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Ald. Gill nominated Summerfield for Police Justice.

Ald. Otis nominated S. C. Hinsdale.

A ballot was had, resulting: Summerfield, 40.

Mr. Summerfield was declared elected.

THE OTHER SOUTH SIDE JUSTICES.

A. H. Banyon, N. B. Bayden, and S. C. Hinsdale were severally nominated for the office of Police Justice of the South Division.

A ballot showed the following: Banyon, 21; Boyden, 15; Hinsdale, 2.

Mr. Banyon was declared the choice of the Council.

SOUTH SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. Holden nominated, as Assessor of the South Division, W. B. H. Gray.

Mr. Gray receiving 39 votes, was declared the Assessor for the South Side.

NORTH SIDE POLICE JUSTICE.

Ald. Carney nominated Owen Dougherty for North Side Police Justice.

Ald. Bailey nominated Daniel Scully.

Ald Gill nominated "Hank" Kaufman.

Ald. McGrath nominated Mr. Hammill.

A ballot resulted as follows: Dougherty, 21; Kaufman, 10; Hammill, 7; Stickney, 1.

Mr. Dougherty was declared elected unanimously.

POLICE JUSTICE OF THE WEST DIVISION.

Ald. Bailey nominated Daniel Scully as Police Justice of the West Division.

Mr. Scully was elected, receiving 34 votes.

CITY WEIGHER.

Ald. Hickey nominated Edward Powell for the office of City Weigher.

Ald. Batebam nominated J. W. Connett.

H. F. Oliver was also nominated.

The result was as follows: Powell, 20; Connett, 12; Oliver, 3; scattering 5.

A second ballot was had, resulting in the election of E. Powell by a bare majority.

BOILER INSPECTOR.

Ald. Schaffner nominated Fritz Metzke for Boiler Inspector.

Ald. Gill nominated William Baragwanath.

Mr. Metzke was elected.

CLERK OF THE WEST SIDE POLICE COURT.

Ald. Batebam nominated A. L. Amberg for Clerk of the West Side Police Court.

Ald. Gill said the Clerk of the South Division claimed the right, under the charter, to nominate the Clerks of the North and West Divisions.

The Council proceeded, however, to ballot for that office, and Mr. Amberg was elected.

OIL INSPECTOR.

Ald. Powell nominated John O'Neil for Oil Inspector.

Ald. Gill nominated S. W. Holliday.

S. D. Baldwin was also nominated.

Mr. O'Neil was elected.

CITY SEALER.

Ald. Coey nominated F. W. Warren for City Sealer. Robert Stafford, S. S. Gardner, and Christian Fredericksen were nominated.

Mr. Gardner was elected.

WEST SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. Sweet nominated James N. Clarke for West Side Assessor.

L. H. Drury was nominated.

Ald. Daggy said he would nominate a gentleman who was known. He nominated C. N. Holden.

Ald. Holden said Mr. C. N. Holden would not accept. He asked the Council not to think of him.

[At this moment the hair—long, streaming, greasy, and highly combustible—of Mr. Langloth, reporter for the *Union*, became ignited from the gas jet, and blazed fiercely. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, with additional calls of "Put his head out!" when half-a-dozen men sprang excitedly to the spot and quenched the flame. The gentleman was quite unconcerned, and continued to converse with a friend opposite.]

Mr. J. N. Clarke was elected.

NORTH SIDE ASSESSOR.

Ald. McCaffrey nominated Charles Denibe for Assessor of the North Division. He was elected.

CITY PHYSICIAN.

Ald. Woodman nominated H. S. Hahn for City Physician. Dr. Guerin, Dr. Emmons, Dr. Barnes, and Dr. Isham were also nominated.

Dr. Guerin was elected.

NORTH SIDE POLICE COURT CLERK.

George Mansel and J. J. Healy were nominated for the office of Clerk of the Police Court of the North Division.

Mr. Mansel was elected.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Lengacher nominated the *Evening Post* as the corporation paper.

Ald. McGrath moved to fix the compensation hereafter, which amendment was accepted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to postpone the consideration thereof one week.

Ald. Bailey moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. Otis said he had offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for bids. He did not know why the city printing should be awarded to the lowest bidder.

The motion to table the motion to postone, was carried, yeas, 29; nays, 11.

The nomination of the *Evening Post* was voted on and carried; yeas, 38; nays, 2—Witbeck and McGrath.

CITY TIME-KEEPER.

Giles Bros. and C. D. Peacock were nominated for City Time-keeper.

Giles Bros. were elected.

GERMAN CORPORATION PAPER.

Ald. Glade nominated the *Staats Zeitung* as the corporation paper in the German language.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the price of the printing be fixed hereafter.

The motion prevailed.

WOOD INSPECTOR.

Ald. Bailey nominated Joseph McDermott for Wood Inspector. He was elected.

FISH INSPECTOR.

Ald. Clarke nominated John F. Brown for Fish Inspector. Ald. Gill nominated Henry Ackoff. Mr. Brown was elected.

CITY GAUGER.

Ald Schaffner nominated Adolph Miller as City Gauger. He was elected.

Ald. Coey moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to meet in the new Council Chamber.

Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Clerk then read the following list of standing committees appointed by the Chair:

Finance—Batebam, Bond, Otis, Ogden, and Bowen.
Railroads—Woodman, Bowen, Clark, Otis, and Sweet.
Judiciary—Bond, Knickerbocker, Powell, McGrath, and Daggy.
Fire and Water—McGennis, McGrath, Witbeck, Cullerton, and Stout.
Schools—Daggy, Ogden, Holden, Sherwood, and Knickerbocker.
Streets and Alleys, S. D.—Bowen, Dixon, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, and Tracy.
Streets and Alleys, W. D.—Gill, Cullerton, Baily, Powell, Holden, Glade, Heath, Sherwood, and Buehler.
Streets and Alleys, N. D.—Carney, Stout, Lengacher, Ogden, and Busse.
Wharves and Public Grounds—Holden, Ogden, Schaffner, Bowen, and Gardner.
Wharfing Privileges—Dixon, Schmitz, Cleveland, Glade, and Busse.
Local Assessments—McGrath, Coey, McCaffrey, Knickerbocker, and Gill.
Bridewell—Thompson, Clowrey, Buehler, Stone, and Clarke.
Police—Knickerbocker, Hickey, Schaffner, Powell, and Heath.
Licenses—Clarke, Glade, Tracy, Schmidt, and Witbeck.
Gas Lights—Otis, Powell, Stout, Thompson, and Batebam.
Harbor and Bridges—Witbeck, Coey, McCaffrey, Clowrey, and Schmitz.
Printing—Sherwood, Cleveland, Tracy, McCaffrey, and Stone.
Markets—Clowrey, Glade, Carney, Schmitz, and Coey.
Public Buildings—Gardner, Bailey, Schmitz, Coey, and Ogden.
County Relations—Buehler, Daggy, Hickey, Lengacher, and Thompson.

CONCLUSION.

Ald. Dixon moved to adjourn.

Ald. McGrath moved that the confirmation of the committees be postponed until the next meeting.

Ald. Dixon insisted on adjournment, on parliamentary grounds.

Ald. McGrath insisted on having a vote on his motion.

The Chair decided Ald. Dixon out of order.

Ald. Dixon quoted the rules.

The Chair decided Ald. Dixon in order.

A vote was taken on adjournment, resulting yeas, 22; nays, 18.

The Council then adjourned.

FURTH'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Little Bavarian Manufacturing Town Sends $2,302.31 to the Relief of the Chicago Sufferers.

The little manufacturing town of Furth, Bavaria, has contributed the sum of $2,302.31 to the Chicago Relief Fund. Mr. Joseph Rickendorfer, of the Eagle Pencil Company, No. 73 Franklin street, New York, through whom the money was transmitted to this country, in a letter to Mayor Medill, enclosing the draft, writes as follows:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: Impressed by the terrible calamity which has recently befallen your city, a committee of gentlemen of Furth, Bavaria, composed of Messrs. Berolzheimer, Illfelder, Ullmann, Engelmann, W. Sherman, George Bender, Edward Ley, Schymann, Lendit Solhue, and John Humbser, took up a collection in their city for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in your city, and they have deputed us to forward to you the amount of their collection, and in the performance of our agreeable duty, we beg leave to hand you herein a draft for $2,302.31 (5,074.02 florins). Without wishing to discriminate between the classes or nationalities who are to receive the benefit of their offering, yet the contributors desire that their German brethren among the sufferers shall receive a fair proportion of it. Adding our own condolence to that of our friends in Furth, and wishing your once beautiful city an early and complete restoration to its former grandeur, we are, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

EAGLE LEAD PENCIL CO.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Big Real Estate Transaction.

A real estate transaction, involving the handsome consideration of $724,302, was finally perfected yesterday between Martin L. Sykes, Jr., of East Chester, West Chester County, New York, a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and Mr. Sam. J. Walker, of this city. The land transferred to Mr. Sykes includes the lot on Lincoln street, southwest and southeast corners of Blue Island avenue, east front 2,161 1-2 feet, running to the Canal and Robey street, and west front 2,157 feet, running to the Canal and Wood street. It is understood that the Northwestern Railway Company contemplate the erection of an immense freight depot on the ground.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

A Swede named K. Ohman was arrested in this city yesterday, by Captain Turtle. The charge against him is embezzlement. He was in the employ of Anderson Bros., of New York, as confidential clerk, and had charge of the draft books. He made out the drafts correctly, but, it is alleged, placed a less amount on the "stubs," pocketing the difference. His peculations were practised for six months before they were discovered, during which time he appropriated between $1,000 and $2,000. Fearing arrest, he left New York, and came to Chicago to view the ruins. He saw them and the "elephant," and was captured by Turtle, who had been advised by telegraph to look out for him. Captain Turtle left last evening for New York with his prisoner.

Pigeon Hole Billiards Becoming Dangerous.

On Sunday evening two men named Pat Clark and John Connors, who were playing "pigeon hole billiards" in a Jefferson street lager beer saloon, quarrelled over the game, but no blows were struck. Clark left the saloon, but returned in about ten minutes, armed with a smoothing iron, with which he proceeded to pound Connors. He did pound him fearfully, and lacerated his face and head shockingly. Clark was arrested and arraigned at the West Side Police Court, yesterday, and, as Connors was unable to be present, he was held in $2,000 bail for a further hearing.

Miscellaneous.

Miss Linda Gilbert, of this city, lectured in Springfield, Ill., last evening, her subject being, "His Last Will and Testament."

—Fred. H. Garfield and family are anxiously inquired for by Luther Cadman, of Whitewater, Wis. Mr. Garfield is a railroad man.

—Governor Stanford's celebrated trotting horse Wonder, better known as the "California horse," trotted three heats over the Union Park course, Sacramento, a few weeks ago, in the remarkable time of 2:18 1-4; 2:19; 2:19 3-4.

—Mrs. Clara Davis is trying to obtain a divorce from her husband, John Davis, formerly of Chicago, in the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Davis is alleged to be a common drunkard.

—The name of J. R. Bame, Esq., adjuster, was printed in Sunday's TRIBUNE both Barne and Barnes. He is the adjuster of the Williamsburg City Insurance Company and other companies. The types should not deprive him of his honors.

—A meeting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York city, was held at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 8th, to extend aid to their suffering brethren in Chicago and the Northwest. The meeting was presided over by Vice President Colfax, who, together with Hon. S. S. Cox, and Dr. J. Ward Ellis, of Chicago, delivered addresses.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Burnett's Cocaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Corns 25c. Bunions 50c.—By Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 4; 624 West Lake-st., 5 to 9 p. m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

DIED.

WHITNEY—At Millbury, Mass., Dec. 7, Minnie Grace, daughter of L. L. and Annie R. Whitney, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

McINTOSH—Monday, Dec. 11, at half-past 2 o'clock, William Johnston, son of David C. and Margaret McIntosh, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Louisville (Ky.) and Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

SAWYER—At his residence, at Palatine, Ill., on the 7th inst., Mark W. Sawyer, aged 63 years.

STURGESS—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871, Rebecca Cram, wife of James D. Sturgess, of Chicago, Ill. Her remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Putnam, Ohio.

HOWELL—In this city, Sunday, Dec. 10, Lois M. Howell, adopted daughter of A. S. Barker, aged 7 years, 7 months and 13 days.

CARROLL—In Cincinnati, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, Dec. 6, Clara, only daughter of Clara D. and the late Charles R. Carroll, of Chicago, aged 3 years, 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, C. H. Collins, No. 422 West Court-st., on Friday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A. F. & A. M.

Annual communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, West Side, for election of officers, payment of dues, etc.

Members are notified to be present.

E. B. RAMBE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Tuesday evening, at Masonic Temple, in the small hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts. All members are requested to be present. The Fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may be presented, will be held at Pfeiffer Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts., Chicago, Dec. 18, 1871. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. J. E. CHURCH, W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OCCIDENTAL Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Policy-holders in this Company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 25 South Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive report of Committee appointed at last meeting. All holding Policies please attend. The Committee are prepared to recommend a plan of action. COMMITTEE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HALF ACRE OF ground in the city of Wheaton, Ill., and some cash, for small house, furnished or unfurnished, on leased ground, long time to run. Give full particulars—location of house, time of possession, size of house, etc. Address G. F. CLINE, 23 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHAMBER SET; HAIR-cloth parlor set; [illegible] Base Burner, and other furniture, at 996 State-st., up stairs.

GOOD SECOND-HAND CARPETS, FURNITURE and stoves for sale at low prices; also, three show cases, at barn rear of 660 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A.
WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner Washington and Ann-sts.
Murray, Cough, Curtis, Holland, Murdock, T. K. Beecher.

The above distinguished Lecturers engaged, and negotiations in progress with REV. WM. M. PUNSHON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other popular orators, to complete a course of eight lectures.

Tickets for the course, single admission, $1.50; gentleman and lady, $2.50. For sale at all book stores, and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 2 West Randolph-st., and at First Baptist Church, South Side.

First Lecture of the Course, Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th.
REV. W. H. MURRAY.
Subject: "DEACONS."

Mr. Murray will also lecture for the Y. M. C. A. at the First Baptist Church, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Subject: ADIRONDACKS.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale as above, and at the door. Tickets for the course also for sale at the church, on the evening of the first lecture.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
MANAGER ... S. MYERS
Arlington's Minstrels!
Reinforced, Reorganized and Reconstructed.
First week of JOHN B. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Prices, 75 and 50cts. Matinees, 50 and 25 cents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
SEASON TICKETS FOR THE
SECOND COURSE
NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

Jan. 15, 1872, GRAND CONCERT, by Barnabee, Mrs. Smith, Arbuckle, Dow, &c. &c. To be followed on successive MONDAY EVENINGS by Gen. Kilpatrick, DuChaillu, James Parton, Lillian Edgarton, "Josh Billings," Mrs. Scott Siddons, Prof. Winchell, Geo. Vandenhoff, and Geo. W. Curtis.

SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings, and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st. Secure your tickets early to insure good seats.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
Last week of the present season. Two immense pieces. The Serio-Comic Drama of
MILKY WHITE,
and first time in America of the great London sensation, the Comic Opera of
COX AND BOX.
Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday.
Line of busses leave theatre after performance, running south on Wabash-av. to Twenty-ninth-st, and west on Madison to corner of Halsted-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
"MARK TWAIN,"
THE GREATEST LIVING HUMORIST, will deliver the next and last lecture of the first course on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Owing to the great demand for tickets, all who wish to hear this American Genius MUST SECURE SEATS AT ONCE.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 469 Wabash-av.; and Michigan-av. Free Library. On the West Side at Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Office, 26 South Canal-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Every night till further notice, the latest New York sensation,
BERTHA,
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S
Auction Sales,
For the week ending Dec. 16, at cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Blankets, Nubias, Cardigan Jackets, Gents' Underwear, Neckties, Notions, &c.,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.
BOOTS, SHOES,
And Rubbers,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Seventy-five Crates and Casks
CROCKERY,
BY THE PACKAGE,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Furniture, Carpets & Crockery,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DESIRABLE STOCK
BOOTS, SHOES,
Balmorals, Arctics, Alaskas, Rubber Shoes and Boots,
AT AUCTION,
on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES
Assorted Glassware,
30 CRATES WHITE GRANITE,
AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK
LADIES' FUR GOODS,
Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock,
At the RED FRONT auction house, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
of Fine Furniture, Stoves, Bedding, Crockery, &c., at 348 State-st., at 10 a. m., THIS DAY.
GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer and Constable.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND BREAST-PIN (a relic), on Park-av. The finder will be liberally rewarded at 149 Park-av. GEO. A. HELLMAN.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL CONTAINING VELvet and chenille, marked "Mrs. J. D. Matthews, Adrian, Mich." The finder will please leave same at 222 West Adams-st.

REWARD—MISSING FROM SAFE AT 19 Michigan-av, lake front, a small tin box, containing papers without value to any but the owner. Whoever returns the same to the above place will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM TWENTY-fifth-st., near Murray-st., a light sorrel mare, brown tail and mane, two white spots where the saddle sets, and a white mark on forehead. MICHAL MULCAHY, Owner.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A ROAN HORSE AND open buggy, which were left standing at Twenty-first-st and Archer-av on Sunday evening. The owner is JOHN McGRATH, Canal House, Bridgeport Locks.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WITH BLACK tail. The owner can have him by calling at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Buduan-sts and paying charges. S. DE FRIES.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON DECEMBER 4, ON the South Side, a pocket-book containing $20 in currency and a check for $225, payable at [illegible]. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to 61 West Twelfth-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Elias Colbert, of the Chicago Tribune, and Everett Chamberlin ... [illegible] ... Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 11 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution.—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 161 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$2 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell several patented articles of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and Great Fire, is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus book and outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. Sold for the benefit of the sufferers. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE northwest for Chambers' Encyclopedia, Webster's Dictionary and other standard subscription works published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 598 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ills.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by a good canvasser of either sex with my new articles. Send for sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 58 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,800 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographs of the ruins of Chicago. Catalogues free and samples for 50 cents. J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers, 117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—MALE and female; $10 a day year round. Call and see, or send 25 cents for 50 cents samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND RESTAURANT for sale in a good locality; has been established several years, and has a large custom. Apply at 219 Milwaukee-av.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on West Madison-st.; doing a splendid cash business; reason for selling, other business. Address STANDARD, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CLEAN, WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDware in a flourishing young city in Wisconsin. For particulars address HIBBARD & SPENCER, Lake Park, Chicago.

A MAN WITH $6,000, ACQUAINTED WITH THE retail and jobbing millinery trade, can purchase a half interest in a house in Central Michigan, doing an active paying business. Address P. T., care Andrews, Sanford & Smith, 553 Broadway, N. Y.

A CORNER GROCERY, WITH STOCK, NO. 214 North Halsted-st., corner of Fourth-st., is for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at 23 Canal-st.

A CONFECTIONERY, STATIONARY, AND news depot, and cigar and tobacco store for sale cheap. 211 Blue Island-av.

GROCERY FOR SALE—FULL STOCK, GOOD corner, paved streets, West Side, centre of business, trade all cash. B. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST IN AN A 1 RESTAURANT for sale; location good; West Side; doing fine business; a large room; no rent; cause, sickness. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

ONE OF THE BEST LITTLE BOOT AND SHOE stores in the city for sale; will be sold for cost if sold Saturday or Monday. Call at 237 Milwaukee-av.

THE LARGEST WHOLESALE DRUG BUSIness in Texas for sale, situated in Galveston; owner being in ill health. Present stock, $110,000. To any one wishing to purchase, a good trade is offered. Terms, one-half cash, balance on time. Address R. F. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPRAGUE & CLOSE, 38 Platt-st., New York.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSiness and $1,000 stock of retiring partner; clears $450 monthly; no books; 653 State-st., Room 2.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSiness and $1,000 stock of retiring partner; clears $450 monthly; no bonus; 653 State-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board.

137 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—FURnished room and good board for one or two gentlemen.

268 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with board, to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Terms moderate.

738 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with first-class board, also two gentlemen, in a private family; terms reasonable.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD [illegible], lodging $3, single beds, neat and clean, all on the American style; no drinks sold; no loafers entertained; first-class cook and waiters; nice quiet house. MRS. L. WESTBROOK.

1285 INDIANA-AV., ABOUT TEN MINUTES' walk from Twenty-second-st.—A pleasant room, with fire, gas, and water, suitable for one or two persons.

BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-second-sts., on Wabash-av., one large front room, handsomely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; also one back room with board. Address G C, Tribune office.

BOARDING—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with closet and use of parlor, with board for gent and wife, without children, in a family of two, where there are no other boarders. 183 South Halsted-st.

ON ONE OF THE AVENUES NEAR TWENty-second-st.—A furnished room and board suitable for gentleman and wife. Address U V, Tribune office.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—584 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Persons' sliding tables, shafting, pulleys, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly of 50 and 52 Madison-st., now in full operation at 195 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company, F. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tickets and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 36 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A 12x24 STEAM ENGINE, STRONG and serviceable, together with tubular boiler, 5 foot diameter with 70 3-inch tubes. W. McGREGOR, 29 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM BOILERS OF ALL SIZES. New and second-hand. W. McGREGOR, 29 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT 30-inch swing; one 23-foot, 25-inch swing; one 12-foot, 24-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 8-foot, 18-inch swing; one 6-foot, 15-inch, and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONING, MORTising: a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PORTABLE ENGINE, 12 TO 15 horse power, in good order. Address 'M', Tribune office, stating power, price, condition, and where it can be seen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON WANTED—A GOOD SECond-hand three-spring express wagon, and harness; also, light one-horse truck; 213 West Polk-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF MULES, FIVE years old, harness and wagon, cheap for cash, at 183 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 DOUBLE TEAMS, wagons and harness. Inquire at 188 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING at 10, one heavy work team, 6 and 7 years old; also, two cheap work teams; one heavy young mare; one covered light spring wagon, and a lot of other horses, &c., at 287 West Lake-st. MILLER & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY LIVERY, BOARDING and Sale Stable, with dwelling overhead, with 5 years lease. The cheapest on Lake-st. The building will make fine stores. Apply to W. A. RUSSELL, 287 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TEAM—1 HEAVY WORKING team with harness, wagon and bob-sleigh. Inquire of GEO. GRUPING, at No. 62 North Canal-st., in basement.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S 222 Michigan-av. (Park front).

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, HAVing glass panel back of driver's seat; address, stating price, G, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN with some capital to manufacture fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, thoroughly skilled in the business, and trade well established. Address TOBACCO, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, TO engage in a retail grocery business, by one who had a very large trade before the fire. The best of reference given and required. H. M. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL. CAPItal required, $1,000 to $2,500. Address or apply to O. B. KNIGHT, 321 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$250 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 136 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in a commission business, or would prefer to take an interest in some established firm. Address COMMISSION, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side ... [illegible] ... ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—77 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 5 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the forties. For particulars inquire at 507 North State-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front; price $50 per foot, one-third cash, and balance one and two years at 7 per cent, if sold immediately. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE, in either division of the city, for manufacturing or residence purposes ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, brick foundation, hot and cold water, bath and water closet, &c.; lot 33x125 feet; southwest corner of Jackson and Green-sts; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FEET EACH, SOUTH front, on Lake-st., between California and Oglesby-av.; price $600. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET OR MORE ON FOURTH-av., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts., very cheap. Sherman-st., 25 feet, joining northwest corner VanBuren, cheap. Key at the corner. State-st., near corner Thirty-first-st., 20 feet; corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts., 25 feet, at a sacrifice. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—COTTAGE, 7 rooms, barn, and 6 years' ground lease; Locust-st., near Adams-st.; only $900. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, 25x100; MUST BE sold; Larrabee-st., near Division-st. The lot is well improved; want cash offer. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, best cottage and lot 30x120; Fulton-st., near Leavitt-st.; only $2,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON NORTH Clark-st., at a bargain. South State-st., 25 or 75 feet near Twenty-fifth-st. West Jackson-st., choice corner lot 65x125. Park-av., lot 26x125, cheap, and street paved. H. WHIPPLE, Room 2, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES ON West Madison-st.; 1 cottage on Third-av., and 1 on Hubbard-court; 1 cottage on Hubbard-st., and 1 on Booker-st.; 1 2-story house on Walnut-st. and lots on Campbell Park. CAMPBELL BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, OR WITH LOT, the frame church, 50x80, corner of Wentworth-av. and Twentieth-st.; would make good stores. GRANGE SARD, JR., 30 and 32 South Canal-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY STREET, $30 per foot, on five years' time; no money down. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR MANUFACturing or any other kind of business, 48x100 feet on West Indiana-st., between Wood and Lincoln, south front. Apply to A. J. COOPER & CO., No. 183 West Washington-st., front parlor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—80x125, GREEN, NEAR MADISON; 50x150, Madison, near Halsted; marble front, barn and lot, 26x125, corner Sangamon and Van Buren. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT—school lease, Halsted, near Madison. A 1 business stand. Call and examine. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND 50x120, SOUTH HALsted-st., near Madison, east front, at a decided bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 26x18, 44 SOUTH Sheldon-st.; No. 60 Winchester-av., 27x125, easy terms; 291 West Monroe-st., 25x120; 71 Aberdeen, 27x125, on monthly payments; 281 West Adams, 50x150; 19 Blue Island-av., 25x120, and barn, $4,500; 1-3 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I MUST SELL MY HOUSE ON Randolph-st., near Ann. Will take a small house and lot on South Side in part; 2-story handsome residence. Call and see. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, GAS, cellar, 25 feet, No. 241 South Sangamon; rented for $65; $6,750. Cottage and lease, 135 South Green-st., gas, cellar, water closet, &c., $1,750. Cottage and lease, 183 South Morgan-st., $1,300. Cottage and lot, 176 South Peoria-st. Cottage and lot, 224 South Green-st. 2-story house, 10 rooms, with possession, on South Sangamon-st. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 116 WEST Madison-st. River lot, South Branch, near Throop-st., 249x440, with building, suitable for manufactory, or will be exchanged for other property.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE near street cars, $2,000. 1 on Blue Island-av., $1,800. 1 on Morgan, near Lake-st., $4,500. 1 on Peoria, near Monroe-st., $5,500; all modern improvements. Call if you want a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, water, barn, and lot 66x125 feet, northwest corner of Fourth-av. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE STONE AND brick warehouse on the lake shore, Block 1, Cleaverville, with two acres of ground, railroad and dock privileges. Dimensions of building, three stories and basement, 125x80 feet. F. C. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD TWO-STORY house, and lot, on corner of Arnold and Thirty-eighth-st.; terms easy; inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS and farm lands, in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, for Chicago property. H. WHIPPLE, Room 2, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—500 ACRES IN Tazewell County, good house; 230 acres timber, living water and river on the land; part cash; terms reasonable. Inquire of JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT 50 OR 100 feet on East Lake-st. Address, F J W, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $1,500 to $2,000; will pay $1,250 cash; owners only apply. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, north of Thirtieth-st., not to cost over $8,000; will allow parties to remain in same until spring. Address STANLEY, BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, No. 124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege of purchasing, a lot between Sixteenth-st. and Egan-av., and east of State-st. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and House Agent, 53 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, 22x80 FEET, WITH 12-foot ceiling, on Van Buren-st., near Clark; nearly completed. Apply to C. L. JENKS, 351 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE ON WEST Madison-st., centrally located. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FRONT OFFICES IN Thompson's Block, light and airy, rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE NEW STORE, 24x36 feet, No. 771 West Madison-st. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 314 Warren-av.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 8, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 100 FEET DEEP, ON Twenty-second-st.—first-class location. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE; ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DAILY OFFICE hour, with privilege of office, to a first-class physician, in a first-class dentist's office. Address, or call, DENTIST, 341 Wabash-av., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 25x20 FEET, AT 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington; very desirable; also basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$60—2-STORY DWELLING ON JACKson-st., 11 rooms, and 100 feet ground; must rent to-day. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished, a three-story, swell-front brick house, containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, and all conveniences; house is clean and new; brick barn in rear. Apply on the premises, 13 Monroe-st., third house south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BASEMENT on North Halsted-st., between Kinzie and Milwaukee-av., with barn room. H. WHIPPLE, Room 2, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Evanston, of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1217, Evanston.

TO RENT—318 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts., a commodious house, with modern improvements. Barn and stable on planked alley. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for sale, with lease, expires 1st May; house contains 7 rooms. Inquire at 136 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WELL FURnished, one block from Oak Park Station, rent $40 per month. J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, No. 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MERCHANDISE OR offices, suit 3 rooms, 48 South Desplaines-st.; good basement. Apply to A. KIDDER, rear 48.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, without board. Apply at 80 Loomis-st., West Side, near Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, TWO OR three large rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping. Apply at 75 Huron-st. Use of piano also.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, at 148 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDING house.—To a good, responsible tenant, the rooms of the new four-story marble front building, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts., elegantly fitted up, every modern convenience; or would rent them separately to first-class persons for dwelling purposes. MILLER & RIGDON, 309 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, UP STAIRS, furnished; one front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for business or sleeping-rooms; 427 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—DESIRABLE FRONT suite of rooms, with or without board, at 347 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—25,000 FT. 2x6 AND 2x8 DRESSED and matched flooring; a lot of joists, 2x12 18 ft long, 3x10 18 ft long, 2x8 16 ft long. Apply to F. B. GARDNER & CO., Beach-st., near Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—300,000 GOOD OLD BRICK, AT THE Armory on Adams-st. Apply at Armory.

FOR SALE—TO WHOLESALE JEWELLERS—At cost, about 150 dozen spar jewelry, assorted, which I imported last summer, at 395 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VIANDS. DON'T FORget that JOHN WRIGHT, the well-known caterer, is now in readiness to serve his friends at 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a single gentleman, east of State-st., and between Eighteenth and Harrison-sts. Address H. M. F., Branch Tribune office, 460 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO CANVASS FOR job printing for the Great Western Printing Company, at 44 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] IN THE COUNtry. Inquire at 34 West Madison-st.

WANTED—150 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS South, $2.25 per day; 50 tie-cutters, $35 per month and board; also cheap tickets to all points South, at 21 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—EVERYONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and see our new corn-sheller; shells 5 bushels per hour; retails at $1.50. Profits from $10 per day, easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA; also 50 for farm work in Illinois. Cheap tickets sold to those going South, at Employment Headquarters, Room 10 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A BOY WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, and is willing to do chores about house. Apply between 12 and 1, at 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIVE BOYS AT THE GREAT ATlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 114 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM BOYS (WHITE). Inquire at 103 West Washington-st., corner store.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CUT ICE. APPLY AT 18 Fuller-st. A. L. PIPER & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, with $500 to $1,000, to fill a first-class position; no humbug. Call to-day at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PORTERS, STOUT, able men, who have some experience and can come well recommended. Apply at 145 Michigan-av.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS AND farm hands; also cheap tickets to all points South. Apply to P. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO DO OFFICE chores and run with parcels. Apply, this morning, at 143 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BILL CLERK; ONE WHO IS quick and correct at figures. Apply, by letter only, to the Western News Company, 13 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen, at C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, 280 West Madison-st., or 923 State-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN (in dry goods), at 144 Twenty-second-st., at once; also one lady clerk, who has a knowledge of the business.

WANTED—TWO GROCERY CLERKS, ONE TO work in the store and keep books, and one to drive and take orders, who is acquainted with the South Side, preferred. None need apply who do not understand their business and come well recommended. Apply at N MARTIN'S, 697 State-st., corner Fourteenth.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A WHOLEsale liquor house; he must understand his business, and have good city reference. Apply, by letter, stating where last employed and what salary expected, to MERCHANT, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST AND ENGIneer, to look after a small engine and make himself generally useful, in an iron establishment. One with engineer's certificate preferred. Inquire at GLOBE IRON WORKS, 80 Illinois-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 GOOD WOOD engraver, 1 engraver and designer, and 2 apprentice engravers who have had some experience. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A STRICTLY temperate single man, who understands the tinner's trade. Apply at 232 East Monroe-st., at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

WANTED—PANTS AND VEST TAILORS FOR custom work at 368 South Clark-st. W. B. STEIN.

WANTED—10 CABINET-MAKERS AT SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory, corner Kinzie and Reuben-sts.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITOR—ALSO YOUNG man to work under instructions. Places permanent. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A PLUMBER; ONE WHO UNDERstands gasfitting preferred, at 449 State st.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER and transferrer. ROGERS & POMEROY, 539 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TINNER—TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CLOTHING CUTter, to go to the country. Apply to I. [illegible], 623 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, TO work on railroad lanterns. Apply at southeast corner of Monroe and Clinton-sts., up stairs. CREAR, ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the jewelry trade. Address, giving references and experience had, L A S, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST OR die-maker. A. A. HUMBERSTON, 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TINNERS. APPLY AT ONCE. T. H. MANNING & CO., 810 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV; steady employment.

WANTED—STEAM FITTERS—TWO FIRST-class men. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 122 Third-av.

WANTED—SHOENBERGER & BRYANT, OF Duluth, Minn., want several first class moulders and machinists; and, also, the furnacemen who was working for above firm in Chicago, when Mr. Shoenberger left the city; good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $3 per week, or $4.50 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skillful workman. Apply with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A STRIPPER GIRL. INQUIRE at 247 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED COLLAR ironer, and one starcher. Apply at MUNGER'S Laundry, 774 State st.

WANTED—A LADY COMPOSITOR, THOROughly acquainted with the business, can hear of a desirable situation, by calling upon MRS. C. A. HAVILAND, 324 Wabash-av., Room 7.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A RESTAUrant in the burnt district; in the day time only. Apply 180 East Madison-st., corner of Wells.

WANTED—LADIES TO ENGAGE IN HIGHLY respectable, pleasant and lucrative employment. Call at Room 3, 97 West Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL—ONE WHO IS COMPEtent to cook, wash, and iron, to whom liberal wages will be paid. C. B. DUPEE, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work, and take care of a baby. Apply, with references, at No. 1118 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework, in first-class private families. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dining-room girl. Apply, at once, at 510 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to do general housework in a family of four; good wages will be paid; must come well recommended. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT PROTESTant girl to do general housework, at 217 South Green-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL TO wait on table and one chambermaid at GRINNELL HOUSE, Grinnell, Iowa. For further particulars apply or address as above.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family. Call at 16 DePuyster-st., four doors west of Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Van Buren.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELCH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply for 2 days at 223 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR BELGIAN girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as nurse and to do light chamber work; family small; must come well recommended. Apply at 1161 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three, at 130 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 135 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do washing and ironing. Call at 189 Fourth-av, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY AT 9 Buble-st., to do plain sewing and housework.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ENGLISH, GERMAN or Scandinavian girls. Call, for two days, at 97 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO DO chamberwork and wait on table, at 348 Wabash-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing, the other as second girl. Good wages paid. Inquire 85 West Adams, corner Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. Southeast corner Douglas place and Ellis-av.

WANTED—AT 1226 WABASH-AV., A GERMAN, Norwegian, or Swede girl for general housework.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl. Inquire at 67 West Randolph-st., in front room, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 38 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none but a good cook need apply, at 457 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl to do the work of a small family; good references required. Call after 9 o'clock a. m., at 474 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework. Apply immediately at 112 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 61 West Lake-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR A private boarding-house. Apply immediately, with reference, at 282 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN A 1 OPERATOR, WITH A SINGer sewing machine, at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S millinery and pattern rooms, 394 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-class trimmer and one finisher for dressmaking. Apply at 126 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAKmaker; one who understands the business, and desires good pay and a permanent place, at the Cloak Emporium of HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 229 South Halsted-st. and 329 Wabash av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

J. H. LEROW & CO., 143 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Noiseless Lock Motion Bless Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machines by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. Wilkins, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 25 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER, HOWE, WEED AND OTHER FIRST-class sewing machines for sale. Machines repaired, exchanged or rented; oil, needles and attachments for all machines; 195 West Madison-st.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 278 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as teamster, who can come well recommended, and has drove teams in this city for three years; or to act as porter in some wholesale establishment. Address, for two days, A H, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in either dry goods or grocery business; has had two years' experience in each. Best of references given. Address J G L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANUARY 1, 1872, BY a person well acquainted with the business, as bookkeeper in a grain or produce commission house. Refers to present employers. Address DENTON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a commission store. Is well acquainted in the city. Address C W R, 528 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman, who is willing to work for a moderate salary in storehouse or house of business. References and security given if required. Address S F, 1383 State-st., for 3 days.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MEchanic of large experience, a position as foreman in a wood manufacturing business; is thoroughly competent to keep in good working order any machinery connected with such an establishment; best of references. Address MECHANIC, 278 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook wishes a situation in a respectable private family. Apply for two days at 125 Ferquer-st., third door northeast of Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood turner, in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, or Iowa. Is a married man, and wants steady work. Try him. Address care of H. S. HANCHETT, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man as foreman moulder in an iron foundry; has had 10 years' experience as foreman in first-class shops; understands all branches of the business, and is capable of taking charge of a shop of any size or class of work; held last situation in an Eastern city. Address MOULDER, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS lady bookkeeper, who is a thorough and accurate accountant. Address Miss T, 657 West Monroe-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; good references given. Apply at 100 Butterfield-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who can cook, wash, and iron for a private family. Apply at 58 Archer av, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work, the other as kitchen. Apply at 151 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron in a private family. Best of city references given if required. Call at 3 Sheffield-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING, by the day, in families. Miss STEWART, Northwest corner Van Buren and Green-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE SURE AND SEE THAT JOHN WRIGHT serves your little sociables, &c., with all the requisites this winter. 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT ONE-TENTH FIRST cost, the tools, fixtures, etc., of a manufacturing business, which will pay $5,000 per annum ... capital required, $1,000 or $1,500 to set the whole running, and I will sell for $600 cash. Address, for one week, BENNETT, JR., Tribune office.

JOHN WRIGHT IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish the requisites for parties, weddings, dinners, &c., as heretofore. Leave orders at his new quarters, 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 123 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

ORDER FOR YOUR DINNERS "JOHN WRIGHT'S celebrated Ice Cream Cakes," at his "New Opera House," 647 and 649 Wabash-av.

TO CABINET-MAKERS—A GOOD MAN, PRACtical in all branches of cabinet work, capable of taking charge of a shop, can hear of a chance to invest in that business by addressing E B, 656 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, diamonds, jewelry, old gold and silver, furniture, and all goods of value. Cash paid at Bartlett's Loan Office, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $30,000, TO TAKE half interest, or with $60,000, for whole interest, to put into buildings which will return $21,000 annual rents. Ground will be sold on long time, at low figures; $20,000 per annum, in five and ten years, can be secured at once; property in the most central location. Address, S. M. MILLARD, 488 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TAKE CONTRACT, OR WORK by the day in clearing debris from the burnt district. Will furnish teams. Apply at HENRY MYER'S, 101 Hermitage-av., corner Polk, or leave orders at 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS HAVING HOUSES or stores to rent, will find it to their advantage to leave them with us, for we have daily calls every day for same; particular attention given to the collections of rents, etc. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 260 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, JOLLY ROOM-MATE, who is of good family, and can live well. References exchanged. Address DeCOURCY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, AN 8TH MEDIUM GORdon or Globe Press, second-hand or new, immediately. Address McHENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 82 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING DEBRIS TO REmove in the burnt district to apply by letter, giving address, to ROCKWOOD'S JOB STABLE, 587 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—PARTIES IN FURNITURE, OR other suitable business, to sell mattresses on commission and take orders. Address MATTRESSES, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD, WELL FURnished house, on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State-st., by a responsible party who is willing to board owner in part payment of rent, with the privilege, if there are accommodations, of taking a few strictly first-class private boarders. References exchanged. Apply to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 rooms, on Michigan, Wabash or Indiana-av., north of Thirty-first-st., with possession January 1, for a family of two persons; will buy the house if price is satisfactory; give lowest price, and address PURCHASER, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, 3 or 4 rooms, partly or wholly furnished, where the family is small, for housekeeping. South Side, or near business centre anywhere. Address J L, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR THE rooms or more until May 1. Address or apply to Mrs. JAGGAR, 531 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY FIRST, OR longer, two or three rooms, suitable for housekeeping (unfurnished). Address with full particulars, C H O, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board. Will pay a liberal price for the right kind. J. PEAKE, 28 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPing room, with fire evenings, on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twentieth-st. Address 72, stating number of street and particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, one or two furnished bed rooms or parlor and bed room, in a private family, within fifteen minutes walk of corner Canal and Madison-sts. Address, care of C & A Passenger Department.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, centrally located. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Give number of rooms, time of possession, etc., and address G. F. CLINE, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE EAST OF Centre-av., north of Van Buren, and south of Lake; or north of Twenty-second-st., east of State, and will buy the furniture. Apply to A. H. MILLER or HENRY SLOAN, 166 South Clinton-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. DR. BLINN, PLEASE CALL on Dr. BLAIN, 58 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF the Pease family, residing before the fire on corner Schiller and Dearborn-sts. Address BRADY, care of Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ARTHUR JOHNSON AND JOseph Barrett are desired to write at once to their parents, in Dublin, Ireland, stating what losses they have sustained by the fire. If known to be dead, would some friend write to Mr. BARRETT, Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN CONnors, who, before the fire, boarded at 116 DeKoven-st., Chicago; was formerly employed in the rolling mills. Any one knowing anything of him, please address ELLEN CONNOR, 246 West Twenty-second-st., New York, or BRIDGET CONNOR, 260 West Twenty-second-st., New York city.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A LOST SON and soldier, Gaylord Earl, formerly of the town of Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., who moved to Illinois some fourteen or fifteen years ago, and is supposed to have enlisted in one of the Illinois regiments and served in the army of the Union. Any person who can give information of the missing soldier, as to what company and regiment he belonged, and what, if any, was his end and fate, together with the Post Office address of the informant, will receive a mother's gratitude and confer a lasting remembered favor by addressing HARRIET EARL, Manorhill, Schoharie County, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NEIL, supposed to be somewhere in Michigan; has been to work on some railroad. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Ann O'Niel, at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE WHEREabouts of Mrs. Lucy Yeartz, sewing girl, living before the fire at [illegible] Jackson-st. Address JOHN AIKEN, Cedarburg, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND upwards, on improved Illinois farms [illegible] and on reasonable terms. Address [illegible] WATERMAN, 390 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ON an adjusted insurance policy; liberal interest allowed. Address R A P, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE OR THREE years on unincumbered suburban real estate worth $3,000. Abstract and certificate of title shown. Address A. H. WALKER, 540 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL PROPerty; funds on hand. LOWE & PALMER, Attorney at Law.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN DIFFERENT amounts, on city real estate, or good outside property. Apply to H. G. CHASE, personally, at Chase Bros., 229 West Madison-st., or by letter at 994 Indiana-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages and deaths, absent friends, lost or stolen property, and money; tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

ST. LOUIS.

Her Action in Connection with the Chicago Fire.

Solidity of the Buildings in the Missouri Metropolis.

The Railroad Bridge Across the Mississippi.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

Though my present interests are here, I have always (having been a resident of your city for many years) sympathized with Chicago as against all rivals. But on witnessing the almost unanimous responses of St. Louis to the call of charity, which the occurence of the great fire sent abroad, I felt my heart relent toward her shortcomings, and, from that day forth, I have respected and revered, and always shall, the generous heart and kindly acts of St. Louis.

But, as detractors are found everywhere, who endeavor to rob every act of kindness of its benignant character, and find some selfish motive for every benefit conferred—so there are those who see in the charity of St. Louis only a speculative investment. It is true, St Louis did expect to secure a large portion of the trade which many, who did not know Chicago, thought she had lost for the present, if not irrecoverably. But her charity was none the less genuine, her expressed sympathy none the less heartfelt, as I shall always feel it my duty to testify.

Of course,—as they had a perfect right to do,—after responding to the claims of humanity, the business men of St. Louis set on foot some projects looking to the securing to themselves that portion of the trade of the Northwest which they supposed Chicago could not accommodate. But, lacking the vim and go-aheaditiveness which has marked the career of Chicago, their efforts so far have only resulted in disembarrassing the North Missouri Railroad of some annoying law suits on the part of this city and county, in consideration of which the said road is to add to its stock of freight-cars, which was not sufficient to accommodate the demands of shippers in North Missouri and Southern Iowa.

The St. Louisans are a steady, somewhat plodding people, who look long and earnestly before they leap, and, while they are looking, some one else usually leaps before them, and by superior business agility, forestalls them in the race for the prize. As you know, she was originally peopled by French,—but French of the old school, before France took a foremost place in the enterprises of the world. Some of this stock remains, supplemented by a strain of Southern blood, to whom business vim and enterprise seem undignified; who lean back in capacious easy-chairs in snug counting-rooms, carefully pondering and considering, while the irrepressible Yankee is "up and doing." But a vast proportion of the population here is German, who, though thoroughgoing and efficient, require a closer association with the true American element than they will find it possible to obtain here, before imbibing our characteristic energy.

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Of imposing structures, however, St. Louis can boast of but few. The "new jail," on Clark avenue, now almost completed, is a building which would be an ornament to any city. It is unfortunate in having the name above quoted fastened upon it, [illegible] the jail proper is entirely out of sight in the rear of the main structure, which is devoted to court-rooms and certain city and county offices. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company are erecting, on the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, an immense building, which for both beauty and massiveness, will eclipse anything now here. The coping above the cornice will be surmounted by twenty-four life-size figures. This feature, however, we do not consider in accordance with taste or propriety. To view them, except from a distance and at a disadvantage, will endanger the integrity of one's neck. All the streets below Fourth are so narrow—being those laid out a hundred years ago, by the French colonists—that any imposing building would be thrown away. A project is now on foot, under favorable auspices, for erecting a mammoth Merchant's Exchange, intended to cover the entire block bounded by Fourth, Pine, Third, and Chesnut streets, and designed not only for 'Change purposes, but also to accommodate, under the same roof, various banks, insurance offices, and such other business as would be mutually benefited by close juxtaposition. This building, if carried to completion, will probably cost $2,000,000, and be the chief architectural feature of the city. It is also proposed to build the great Lindell Hotel, whose site has not been improved since the fire which destroyed it,—one lofty and somewhat ornamental chimney-stack still standing as a monument to its former greatness and disastrous end.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

But the public work, of all others, which will most benefit St. Louis, is the great steel bridge across the Mississippi, slowly but surely progressing. The stranger who sees the two stone piers, now some fifteen feet above the surface, would scarcely realize, without elaborate description, the amount of labor, the high degree of engineering skill, and the actual danger involved in the work of sinking these immense columns of granite through the current of the stream, and the deep but shifting sand forming the bed of the river, until the solid bed-rock was reached, at distances of from 60 to nearly 100 feet below the surface of the water. An intelligent description of this bridge, and the various engineering devices, some of them audaciously bold and original, could not be compressed within the limits of a letter of reasonable length. Suffice it, then, to say, that it is attracting the attention of the whole scientific and engineering world, and after the Niagara and Cincinnati suspension bridges, is the most stupendous and novel undertaking in that department of engineering.

And this bridge is needed, if ever bridge was. The wide and rapid Mississippi cuts off St. Louis from her eastern connections; and the barrier it presents is inadequately surmounted by the steam ferries which ply every few minutes between the opposite banks. To a nervous person, with an eye to possible dangers, and the chances of escape therefrom, these boats—crowded, as they always are, with omnibuses full of passengers, transfer baggage, and freight wagons, and every description of vehicles, loaded with the goods and produce arriving and departing on ten different lines of railroads, to say nothing of the ordinary local traffic always entering or leaving a large city, all seemingly inextricably jammed together, with hundreds of people mingled with the mass—seem admirably arranged for some terrible, appalling accident; for, in case of an explosion, collision or other disaster, the sacrifice of life would necessarily be immense. In addition to such fearful possibilities when an unusual cold snap freezes the river over, the ferry-boats, powerful as they are, wage a terrible, but not always successful struggle with the ice; and all communication between the opposite banks is sometimes suspended, involving great inconvenience, delay, and expense to passengers, the detention of freight till it accumulates in unmanageable quantities, and the suspension of the mail carriage. Those inconveniences would be great in the case of any ordinary-sized village; but when it involves the business of a city of over 300,000 inhabitants, with wide-spread and far-reaching trade connections on fourteen lines of railroad, its magnitude may be realized, and the value and convenience which the bridge will afford be appreciated. The piers are nearly ready for the superstructure, which will mainly be of steel; and it is hoped and expected that the fall of 1872, will see it completed and in successful operation. The cars, on entering the city, after crossing the bridge, will run upon the street level, but, entering a tunnel, pass under the most crowded business thoroughfares, and emerge west of the business centre, in a depressed valley, once occupied by a sheet of water known as Chouteau's Pond, but which is now dry, with streets graded through it, and from which, ere long, all traces of its former condition will be obliterated. It is here that the great Union depot will be built, if the conflicting interests and views of the three great lines of rail now entering the city from the South and West can ever be harmonized and concentrated upon any one spot. At present, the depots of the Iron Mountain, North Missouri, and Missouri Pacific are nearly a mile from each other—to the disgust of the travelling public, and the corresponding delight of the omnibus company, hackmen, "scalpers," &c.

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REAVIS.

We have one man here, at least, who has a "mission," and who is indefatigably persistent in its prosecution. I refer to Mr. L. U. Reavis, the "Capital mover." I presume you have seen his compilation of statistics, &c., under the title of "St. Louis: the Future Great City of the World," in which he proves (to his own satisfaction) that here is destined to be the commercial and political centre of the country, if not of the globe. If the denizens of New York, Philadelphia, and other present centres of population, power, and commerce, do not wish to be left forlorn amid their coming desolation, let them rush here and invest in a few "Stoddard Addition" lots, of which I notice, from real estate agents' advertisements, there are always a "few more left." Although the County Court ordered a handsome edition of Mr. Reavis' book printed at the public expense, as an advertisement in the interests of St. Louis, yet the Future-Great-City mania is not very wide spread, and two separate efforts to remunerate him for his public services, in the shape of invitations to air his hobby in public lectures, have not proved altogether successful in a pecuniary way. In person, Mr. Reavis is a short, heavy-set man, bearded and lame, and not at all a personification of energetic, sanguine devotion to an idea.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this city is peculiar, and, in some respects, decidedly unpleasant. The springs and falls are usually very pleasant; but it is situated, for the most part, upon an almost bare limestone rock, from which the burning heat of the summer sun is reflected with the vigor of an oven. It is probably the hottest spot in the Mississippi Valley. In the winter we have as cold snaps as are experienced anywhere south of the Arctic regions, and these are agreeably diversified with sudden thaws, which render the streets disagreeable in the admixture of mud and snow slush. Some meteorological savant has explained it all, by telling us we are situated in the "midst of the great Northwestern draught,"—whatever that may be—but somehow the information does not reconcile one to the frequent radical changes of weather and resultant catarrhs, and I, for one, would like to "get in out of the draught."

E. M. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Latest Books in the Market—The December Magazines—Literary Gossip at Home and Abroad.

THE EARTH: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By ELYSEE RECLUS. Translated by the late B. B. WOODWARD, M. A., and edited by HENRY WOODWARD, British Museum. Illustrated by two hundred and thirty maps inserted in the text, and twenty-three page-maps printed in colors. New York: Harper & Bro. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1871.

The volume before us, elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated with remarkably beautiful maps and charts, is perhaps as complete a treatise on Physical Geography as has ever been published. The work is divided into four parts: 1. The Earth as a Planet; its place, dimensions, relations to the solar system, and its general construction. 2. The Land, its plan and distribution, indentations, and the physical peculiarities of deserts, mountains, plains, and plateaux. 3. The Water, together with the distribution and character of snow, ice, glaciers, springs, subterranean streams, rivers, lakes, and swamps. 4. Subterranean Forces, such as volcanoes, earthquakes, or the secular rising and sinking of the earth. Under these four general heads, eighty-six chapters are devoted to a detailed examination of every point of interest connected with them, making an almost exhaustive work on this subject. By a singular coincidence, just as we have taken up this noble work, we have also received a copy of the London *Daily News* of Nov. 13, in the Paris correspondence of which is contained an account of the trial of the author, at Paris, for taking up arms in behalf of the Commune, during its recent conflict with the Thiers government. The statement, which will now be read with interest, is as follows:

M. Elysee Reclus, aged 41, a learned man, a well-known writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and one of the most distinguished members of the Geographical Society, has been tried by a Court-martial at St. Germains, for bearing arms on behalf of the Commune against the Government of Versailles. He was taken prisoner on April 5, when he was one of a Federal party which made a sortie upon Chatillon. The public prosecutor admitted that in a proclamation of March 25, in which he published in the *Cri du Peuple*, he had very strongly expressed himself on a settlement of existing differences by universal suffrage and without bloodshed. M. Charton, a Deputy, and a member of the Geographical Society, said the prisoner was one of the most valuable scientific men in France, and could not be replaced. This witness, before retiring, went up to the dock and warmly shook hands with M. Reclus. M. Monois, the Secretary of the Geographical Society, said M. Reclus' works were highly prized throughout the world, and had been translated into almost all languages. Nadar, the aeronaut, testified that during the siege Reclus belonged to his balloon corps, and underwent immense hardships in the country's service. The prisoner admitted having been for three years a member of the International, but said that fact was no recommendation to the Commune, which had no solidarity with the International, but, on the contrary, looked upon it with suspicion. The court found M. Reclus guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced him simple transportation.

There are few scholars who will not prize this admirable work all the more highly for the misfortunes which have fallen upon its eminent author, and regret that the active services of such a scientific worker must be lost to the world to gratify the revenge of M. Thiers, whose experience in another field of literature should have induced him to interpose in behalf of M. Reclus. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the latter, he has written a work which will render him famous, and create a universal feeling of sympathy for him, while the victim of French misgovernment.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK. Edited by MARY E. DEWEY. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. and W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1871.

This volume is made up very largely of the letters of Miss Sedgwick and her childish autobiography, reaching to her fourteenth year. To these are added a letter by Dr. Dewey, and a brief sketch of her life, and some reminiscences by the editor,—the whole forming a pleasant souvenir of this remarkable woman, whose life was so singularly beautiful and good, whose writings have done so much to elevate the tone of New England literature, and who was, in reality, the first to establish a place for the American woman in literature. The beauty and good sense of her letters, the personal dignity and courtesy which they show, and the peculiarly happy style in which they are written, will commend them to all lovers of good reading. The sketch of her life and character by the editor is very brief, and wisely so, as her letters picture the woman before us more clearly than any biographer can.

A TREATISE ON VENTILATION: Comprising seven Lectures delivered before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1866-'68, showing the great want of improved methods of ventilation in our buildings; giving the chemical and physiological process of respiration; comparing the effects of the various methods of heating and lighting upon the ventilation. Illustrated by many plans of all classes of public and private buildings, showing their present defects, and proposing the best means (in the author's judgment) of improving them. By LEWIS W. LEEDS. New York: John Wiley & Son. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

We have already presented the details of this admirable treatise on ventilation in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and commended the plans of Mr. Leeds to the public, somewhat at length. Since the fire, and especially at this time, when such extensive building preparations are going on, his work has become more valuable than ever. While we are striving to render our buildings stronger and more fire-proof than before, we should, at the same time, seek to render them still more perfect in the matter of ventilation. Mr. Leed's treatise should just now be a text-book for all builders.

MY WINTER IN CUBA. By W. M. L. JAY, Author of "Shiloh." New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

The general reader should not allow his immediate prejudices against tourists' works, which just now are flooding the market almost *ad nauseam*, to operate against this little record of a winter's life in Cuba. Books of travel in Cuba are plenty enough, but none that we have seen have so happily or thoroughly shown the domestic life of the people and the habits of society as this, and in this respect it is peculiarly interesting.

THE PIONEER'S CHIMNEY, etc. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll & Co. 1871.

Mr. Piatt has already become pleasantly familiar to Western readers, by his previous volume of poems, and has made for himself a reputation far exceeding mere local bounds. He is pre-eminently a Western poet, of the idyllic stamp. Nearly all of his themes are derived from Western scenery and Western life, and are written with remarkable tenderness, natural pathos, and beauty, and with a domesticity of feeling which is very alluring. The principal poem in the volume is "The Pioneer's Chimney," a story of frontier life, told with exquisite pathos, and with a natural simplicity which forcibly reminds one of Tennyson's domestic writing. We hope to see much more of Mr. Piatt's work, especially as Western poets are so rare, for he betrays a rich promise of future excellence. No poet ever had a wider or richer field than the Great West, and we are glad to see a real poet entering that field, and giving us such rich results from his labors.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES, with Elucidations. By THOMAS CARLYLE. In five volumes. Vol. II. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros., 783 State street. 1871.

Perhaps there has never been so remarkable an event in the sale of books as the success with which the cheap edition of Carlyle is meeting. Previous to its issue, Mr. Carlyle's works were always expensive, and their circulation, therefore, confined to the few real admirers of the Chelsea philosopher. Since the issue of the first volume of this cheap and yet beautiful edition, however, the sale has rapidly increased,—showing that Mr. Carlyle, notwithstanding his mannerisms and personality, has found a new class of readers. The volume before us is the second of five devoted to Cromwell's letters and speeches, and is uniform with the rest of the series.

Books Received.

THE INVASION OF FRANCE IN 1814: Comprising the Night March of the Russian Army Past Phalsbourg. From the French of MM. Erckman-Chatrian, Authors of "The Conscript," "Waterloo" and "The Blockade," with a Memoir of the Authors. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 1871.

AMERICANISMS: The English of the New World. By M. SCHELE DE VERE, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, Author of "Studies in English," etc. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 1871.

ANTIDOTE TO THE "GATES AJAR." By J. S. W. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

MORNING GLORIES, and Other Stories. By L. M. ALCOTT, Author of "Little Women," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," etc. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

RESOLUTION; OR, THE SOUL OF POWER. By A. S. ROE, Author of "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and be Loved," etc., etc. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

HOUSES NOT MADE WITH HANDS. By MAMMA GREGGS. And a Few Remarks on a Subject Greatly Discussed Already. By J. E. G., with illustrations by Hoppin. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

THE CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM. By the Author of "The New Gospel of Peace." Book First. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1871.

Periodical Literature.

Our home periodicals are rapidly reconstructing since the fire, and, as they make their appearance, one by one, are even brighter and better than before, both in appearance and contents. This is specially true of Mrs. Rayne's *Fashion Magazine*. Beautiful as this magazine always was, the November and December numbers, which are merged into one, are even more beautiful, in every detail of binding, printing, and engraving. The larger share of the magazine, as far as reading matter is concerned, is devoted to the fire, the narrative of which is embraced in two articles,—one showing the progress and results of the fire, and the other some of the lessons to be learned from it. Both articles are profusely illustrated with views of Chicago in its early days, with sketches of prominent buildings before and after the five, not omitting Mrs. Leary and her famous cow, and the inevitable Phoenix rising from her ashes. In addition to these papers, which will make the magazine valuable as a souvenir, it also contains the serial story, "Annie Grafton;" a poem from the Arabic, by Stoddard; a sonnet by Hayne; "Hidden Seeds," (a poem), by Helen Hunt; "The Princess Dora Istria," (with portrait); "A Masquerade," (poem), with silhouette illustrations; "Lou Percival's Home," by Ariel; and the usual comprehensive fashion intelligence, accompanied by numerous well-executed plates, on tinted paper.

The *American Builder and Journal of Art* has also made its appearance, handsomer than before, with a new title-page, brimful of pertinent reading matter, and equally brimful of advertisements, which are at least pertinent to the public, and show that this magazine is still on the high road to success. Its contents, as might naturally be expected, pertain largely to the fire, and are exceedingly valuable. Among them are "Iron in Fire-Proof Buildings," by A. T. Lalerdeaux; "Suitable Building Materials for Cities;" "Cast Iron Under Fire;" "The Situation in Chicago;" "The Check to Art Progress;" "Making a City Fire-Proof;" "The Chicago Fire Department Investigation;" various articles on insurance topics, growing out of the fire, and numerous minor items, more or less intimately connected with it.

The *Chicago Schoolmaster* makes its appearance in its old dress, as a pedagogue should, with leading papers on "Education;" "Cramming;" "Animal Lessons;" "Oral Works in Algebra;" and "Language Lessons," in addition to a comprehensive statement of the latest educational intelligence.

The *Congregational Review* puts in one more appearance since the fire, which will be the last one in its present form, as hereafter it will be merged in the *New Englander*,—S. C. Bartlett, the editor of the *Review*, remaining as Western editor of the new concern. The leading papers in this last number are "The value of Systematic Theology to the Preacher," by Professor Boardman; "The Nebular Hypothesis," by Dr. Lyman of Rush Medical College; "The Trial of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. E. W. Hooker; "Human and Divine Things Confounded," by President Magoun; and "Recompense," a poem by Professor Soule, of Carlinville.

The *Chronicle*, one of the old Chicago insurance stand-bys, is out promptly for November, as if nothing had happened, and discourses about the situation, fire-proof roofs, what the calamity teaches, and the losses of insurance companies.

The January number of the *Aldine* has come to hand, and is superbly illustrated. We can call to mind no art periodical, not even abroad, which has presented such artistic work in black and white as is spread upon the pages of this number of the *Aldine*. The only exception to this rule of excellence is the picture of Maud Muller, which is capitally drawn and full of expression, but has received a rather inky impression in printing. The other engravings are "A Venetian Festival," the fine effects in which are admirably brought out by tinted paper; "Coming Out of School," a capital figure-piece; "The Bridge of Sighs;" "In the Mountains;" "The Nooning," after Darley, which is the best and most expressive specimen of wood-engraving we have ever seen of "Mother is Here," an animal-piece by Decker; "A Tropic Forest," with some superb effect of light and shade, by Granville Perkins; and some small cuts illustrating street-life in Lima. In addition to these, a fine chromo-lithograph of ducks, after Seis, called "Dame Nature's School," is presented to each subscriber. The *Aldine* starts the new year with the brightest prospects, and promises to maintain the position it has so long held, of being the finest illustrated periodical in the country, and one of the finest in the world.

—We are indebted to the Messrs. Lippincott & Co. for *Good Words for the Young*, edited by George MacDonald, with the following table of contents: "The Merchant of the Wilderness," by Norman Macleod, D. D.; "The Snow Combat," by George MacDonald; "Rupert Guy," by the author of "Lilliput Levee;" "The Middle Ages," by Jean Ingelow; "The Great Dutch Admiral, Van Cheemskerk," by Jacob de Liefde; "Rhymes for Children," by William Allingham; "On the High Meadows," by the author of the "Children's Journey;" "Six Feet," by A. L. Waring; "Lessons in Composition," No. 1, by Mathew Browne; and "The Lighthouse Donkey," by the author of "Stone Edge."

—The *Overland Monthly* for December is an admirable number, and peculiarly characteristic of the Pacific coast, as may be inferred from the following table of contents: "Wine-Making in California;" "Bribery in Elections;" "Kirwin;" "A Peep at an Hacienda;" "Tree and Brook;" "The Lost Treasure of Montezuma (II.);" "A Day Up the Canon;" "Motherhood;" "Our First Telegram;" "Plurality of Wives;" "The Rose and the Wind;" "El Tesoro;" and "The Work of Relief in Chicago."

Among miscellaneous periodicals which we have received are the following: *Good Health*, the *Technologist*, *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, *Appleton's Journal* (for the week ending Dec. 16), and the St. Louis *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*.

Literary Notes.

Hoppin, the artist, is getting up a European Sketch-Book, after the style of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, which Osgood will publish.

—The second volume of the "Life of Beethoven," by Mr. Alexander W. Thayer, United States Consul at Trieste, has just been issued in the German language in Berlin. It is now six years since the publication of the first volume, during which period Mr. Thayer has resided chiefly in Germany for the purpose of devoting himself to the continuation of his great work.

—The Christmas number of *Scribner* will contain a burlesque holiday story, by Frank R. Stockton. He will also publish a Christmas story in *Hearth and Home*.

—The Hon. Henry Wilson's "History of the Rise and Fall of Slavery in America," which has been running in the *Independent* for a long while, is to be published by the Osgoods in three volumes, the first of which is in press.

—Miss Evans, the author of "St. Elmo," is to write the biography of Alexander H. Stephens. Poor man!

—Charles Reade is writing a new novel, which *London Society* is to have.

—Jean Ingelow is to write the Christmas number of *Good Words for the Young*.

—It is to be inferred, from a neatly-cut criticism in an English literary journal, that Mr. Mortimer Collins has not made a success with his new volume, called "The Secret of a Long Life," of which we are told that the author proves that no gentleman would marry his deceased wife's sister; that there are not three orators in Parliament who can articulate, not three writers on the English press who can punctuate, not three poets in England who can rhyme, and not three English Generals who thoroughly know geography; and, further, that any youth of sound constitution ought to be able to sow acorns to-day, and see the oaks that spring from them fine young trees in 1941!

—Mr. Bond, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, will edit next year, for the Chaucer Society, the fragments of the manuscript Household Book of Elizabeth, wife of Prince Lionel, which contain the earliest mention of the name of Geoffrey Chaucer, and possibly of the Philippa whom he afterward married. Chaucer's name is three times repeated, in the years 1357-1359.

—Mr. Percy B. St. John writes to the London *Times* that he is the author of the serial novel now being published in the columns of a New York weekly as by Miss Braddon.

—G. J. Whyte Melville has written a novel commencing, "Dark and stern, in their weird beauty, lower the sad brows of the Queen of Hell."

—A selection from the library of the Penn family will be sold at auction in London during the early part of the ensuing year. The collection comprises works on general literature, America, voyages and travels, etc., many containing the armorial bookplate of "William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1703," and some few with his autograph.

—It is a unaccountable fact that in his twelve lectures on modern British authors, Mr. Alexander Melville Bell finds no place for Thackeray, while he devotes three lectures to Charles Dickens, and two each to Sir Walter Scott and Tom Hood.

—Andrew Jackson Davis, it is said, proposes to write a book on insanity; and, judging from some of the productions of his pen, that is his "best hold."

—Strahan is to publish "The Secret History of the 'Internationale.'"

—Mrs. Oliphant is engaged upon a life of the Comte de Montalembert.

—Among the most important of the new English works imported by Scribner, Welford & Co., are the "Report on Spiritualism of the London Dialectical Society, together with the Evidence, Oral and Written, and a Selection of the Correspondence;" "Ecce Messias," by Edward Higginson; "Four Phases of Morals: Socrates, Aristotle, Christianity, Utilitarianism," by Professor Blackie; "Views of the Deity, Traditional, and Scientific," by James Samuelson; also, a complete Index to Carlisle.

—A pocket edition of George MacDonald's novels, in ten volumes, is announced in London. We know of few writers so worthy to be made a constant companion.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold, the author of "St. Paul and Protestantism," is contributing a series of articles to the *Cornhill Magazine* on the subject of "Literature and Dogma."

—Anthony Trollope wrote a whole novel on shipboard on his way to Australia.

—Carlyle's works, in the six-shilling-a-volume edition, were having almost no sale, and he had made up his mind that the present generation did not appreciate him. But his publishers persuaded him to let them issue a two-shilling edition, and "Sartor Resartus" alone has, in the first three months, sold 35,000 copies.

—Laboulaye pays a neat compliment to this country in a recent article, by saying that there "is no country at once more democratic and less revolutionary than the United States."

—Baring-Gould's new volume will contain the principal legends current in the East concerning the Old Testament Patriarchs and Prophets. Some of these he puts faith in as genuine traditions, but most are of modern origin.

—The *Saturday Review* has wrestled with Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews' "Primary Synopsis of Universalogy," and owns itself defeated. It says: "When we are told that the Absolutoid and Abstractoid Elementisms of Being echoes or reappears by Analogy within the Relatoid and Concretoid Elaborismus, we give in."

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

Further Particulars of the Latest Act of Spanish Barbarity.

Havana (Dec. 2) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Since my last I have been able to collect and verify further details concerning the antecedents of the killing of the eight young boys on the 27th ult., and the real facts which I have ascertained are more harrowing and shocking than I had at my last writing any idea of.

The cemetery which was the scene of the so-called profanation of the tomb of Castanon is no longer used as a burying-place, but it contained his body, and not far from it the remains of a very distinguished Cuban, Don Jose de la Luz. This gentleman, who has been dead some years, was a man whose whole life was devoted to the acquirement of knowledge, and to what he regarded as a duty—the imparting of knowledge to others. From him many of the most enlightened Cubans have received their education. He was the founder and Principal of the most liberal educational institutions of this capital, and the name of Jose de la Luz is everywhere revered as that of a good and noble man in all Cuban circles. The end of the niche containing the remains of this justly respected Cuban had been indecorously covered on All Souls Day—a day which in all Catholic countries is set apart for the decoration of the graves of deceased friends and relations—with strings of onions and garlic, and it was no secret in the community that the disgraceful act had been the work of sundry employes of the organ of the volunteers, the *Voz de Cuba*.

Friday is lecture day for the junior class of the College of Medicine, and the lecture is delivered in the Anatomical Hall of San Dionisio, which is situated close alongside the Cemetery of San Lazaro. On this Friday there happened to be no lecture, and some of the young boys went, as they were accustomed often to do, into the cemetery, and were lying about on the grass and playing as boys do out of school hours. A volunteer entered and made some insulting remarks to the boys, which they retorted. The volunteer stayed some time, and passing by the niche in which the body of Castanon is deposited, noticed that the glass which covers the end of the niche was marked, apparently with a diamond, and that some letters uncomplimentary to Castanon had been scribbled on it. The volunteer called the attention of the Curate to the fact, and, running out, returned with several companions. This was the whole offence that had been committed. The boys had not even been near the niche of Castanon, but as they happened to frequent the cemetery, using it partly as a play ground, and partly for the collection of human bones for the study of osteology, they were accused and arrested.

On Monday a court martial was convened, composed first all of officers of the regular army; but, as they refused to find any cause for trial, another was subsequently assembled, which belonged body and soul to the volunteers. This was not accomplished without trouble; blows were struck by regular and volunteer officers, and two of the former, who wished to wash their hands of the affair, endeavored to escape from the jail in which the court martial was held. They had even reached and entered a carriage, but were discovered by the volunteers and forced to return. Both the jail and the palace were surrounded by the mob. Acting Captain General Crespo endeavored to leave the latter, but was prevented, and the Governor, Lopez Roberts, was almost brained by a blow on his head.

The poor victims were drafted or chosen by lot, one out of every five. The oldest of the eight was not 18 years of age, and one was under 16; and although all communication with any of the forty-two have been impossible since, it has been proved that of the eight executed three at least had not been in the cemetery on the Friday. The thirty-one not sentenced to death by lot were condemned to the chain-gang for periods varying from two to ten years; and the sentences of these latter were carried into such immediate execution that they appeared with their hair cut short, in convicts' dress, and guarded by armed volunteers at the murdering of their classmates, which they were forced to witness. The day before yesterday I saw them in the streets with chain and ball around their feet, at work with other criminals, doing the work of scavengers. Some of the youngest I observed were so feeble that they could with difficulty drag the large iron ball and heavy chain along the ground. Some are boys apparently not over 12 or 13 years old.

Immediately after the shooting of the eight, a silence as of death seemed to have fallen on the city. No one dared whisper to his neighbor, almost all the stores and private houses were closed, and the volunteers themselves appeared alarmed at the fearful crime they had committed.

News of what had happened reached Valmaseda, at Batabano, and he did not reach the city at 6 o'clock in the evening, as has been stated in the public prints, but at half-past 11 at night. When he arrived at the railroad station of Villa Nueva he was met there by some 1,200 or 1,300 volunteers, most of them drunk. They used most insulting language to him, and demanded that the two hundred and odd exiled to the Isle of Pines, some three weeks ago, should be brought back and submitted to the same class of trial as that which had resulted in the execution of the eight students.

It is said that the Governor, Lopez Roberts, the Acting Captain General Crespo, the Segundo Cabo Clavijo, General Venene, and others have resigned.

Dr. Verdugo, the father of one of the victims, was shot at and wounded, for the crime of clasping the corpse of his son immediately after the latter was shot. On the day of the execution two volunteer officers, eleven soldiers, sixteen hackmen, three negroes, and one mulatto were killed in the streets.

The volunteers swear that those exiled to the Isle of Pines shall be brought here and tried by court-martial. This means, of course, that they shall all be shot. So far, Valmaseda has refused his consent, but he may at any moment be induced by fear to acquiesce. There are at present over 250 of these political exiles, against whom no charge has been even preferred, on the island. But they are wealthy men, and, as such, their lives are coveted by the volunteers.

The eight victims were only allowed one hour *en capilla*—literally in chapel, but the word in this sense means the condemned cell. There they took leave of each other, and wept bitterly; but when the hour was ended and they were told that they were about to be led to execution, one of them cried out: "No more tears! Courage, boys!" and courageously they walked to the fearful sacrifice.

In the class was one Cuban, but born of British parents resident in one of the out-posts. Though arrested with the other forty-one of the class, this young man was at once set at liberty. I omit his name purposely. He was the only one spared, and the fact testifies to the dread the volunteers entertain of England, and the contempt in which they hold the Spanish Government.

Diamond Smuggling—A Heavy Seizure.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 7.

Colonel Whitley, of the Secret Service Bureau, has been expecting, for six weeks past, the arrival at this port of certain jewelry and diamond smugglers, whom he particularly desired to arrest. He has long known that some persons of high standing in this city were engaged in the business, and were employing agents to make regular trips across the Atlantic, for smuggling purposes. It was also known that these agents had found so little difficulty in bringing the smuggled goods ashore and disposing of them, that they had become reckless. These facts were obtained from one of Colonel Whitley's agents in New Jersey, who had succeeded in getting the confidence of some of the steamship employes, cognizant of the smuggling, on the German steamers that land there.

On Thanksgiving day the steamer Westphalia, of the Bremen line, arrived at Hoboken, and the detective who was attending to the matter soon became convinced that several of the passengers had contraband jewelry in their possession. One man in particular, pointed out him by his informants, he followed to a hotel and "shadowed" until yesterday morning, in order to trace his connection with other smugglers. Just as the culprit was giving up his room in the hotel, the detective touched him on the shoulder and said, "I am a Secret Service officer, and I arrest you on a charge of smuggling." The man's name is suppressed until his confederates shall have been seized—gave himself up at once, and delivered to the officers about $10,000 worth of goods. Colonel Whitley expects to seize twice as much more within two or three days, and to capture the rest of the gang.

Louisiana's New Lieutenant Governor.

P. B. S. Pinchback, the newly-elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, is one of the newly-enfranchised race. He was born in Georgia and was educated in Cincinnati. In complexion he is a light yellow. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction laws, during which he made the threat of applying the torch to the city of New Orleans, unless the personal abuses of his people ceased. At the first election under the new constitution he was elected Senator from one of the districts in the city, which he has continued to represent ever since. He is a smart, active debater on the floor of the Senate, being well posted on all the tricks of modern representatives of the people. At the time of the quarrel between Governor Warmoth and the extreme negro element under the late Lieutenant Governor, Pinckbeck continued with Warmoth and was an active partisan for him during the last session of the Legislature. At the time of the assembly of the Republican Convention, which was arranged to take place in the Custom House, under the protecting bayonets ordered there by Casey, Packard, and other officials, Pinchbeck was one of the delegates who was refused admittance. He was afterward elected President of the Turner Hall Convention, and as such was President of the committee who waited on President Grant at Long Branch last summer. During the illness of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Pinchbeck was a close personal attendant, and had almost exclusive charge of the funeral arrangements. In person he is very gentlemanly, dressing in the height of fashion, and is an attendant at all the sporting events during the winter in the Crescent City, more especially that of cock-fighting, for which he has a decided passion, being a good judge and a daring better.

—If Thomas Ducey had been an ancient Roman, instead of living in 1871, in Lowell, Mass., he would have been presented with a civic crown, and possibly have had a statue in the Capitol after his demise. And why? Because Thomas Ducey is, or has been, the father of 34 children by only three wives! No. 34 is only a few days old. One of the little Duceys died some years ago. Mrs. Ducey No. 1 had 11 children. Mrs. Thomas Ducey No. 2 had 17 children. Mrs. Tom Ducey No. 3, who is still living, and may still glorify the Ducey name by further like presentations to her lord, has had 6. Mr. Thomas Ducey is 90 years old.

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CARD.

We take this method of informing our customers and the public that we have retired from the paper business and transferred our stock and good will to Messrs. Bradner, Smith & Co., who will keep a full line of our well-known brands of Paper. We respectfully solicit for them the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past. Our office will be with B. S. & Co. for the present.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

MACHINERY.

W. A. JAMES & CO.,

113 Fulton-st.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF

Iron Lathes,
Planers, Drills,
Bolt Cutters,
Planers and Matchers,
Farrar Surfacers,
Resawing Machines,
Sash & Door Machinery.

PAINTS AND COLORS.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

Take pleasure in informing their customers and the trade that they have resumed business at their new store, on

MICHIGAN-AV. COR. WASHINGTON-ST.

(LAKE FRONT,)

with a full and complete stock of

PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES, ARTISTS', DECORATORS', AND WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Which they offer at manufacturers' and importers' prices.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. R. CLARKE,

Of the firm of H. Floyd Faulkner & Geo. R. Clarke, Architects, Boston, Mass., has opened an office, NO. 846 WABASH-AV., Where he is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, and superintendence for any buildings which may be entrusted to his care. He can, by the connection with his Eastern office, offer great facilities for the preparation of Plans, &c., and by permission, refers to the following gentlemen of this city: Messrs. Geo. F. Gore & Co.; Mr. Hale, of Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co.; Dr. L. D. Boone; Rev. Robert Collyer; Thomas Lord, of Messrs. Lord & Smith; C. B. Kirtland, of Messrs. Wesson, Kirtland & Ordway; Messrs. Claflin Brothers; John Dekoven, and others.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

STORAGE.

THORNE & CO.,

Ham and Storage Warehouse,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

☞ Liberal advances made on provisions in store.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

Architectural Iron Works,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacture Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railings, and all Iron Work used in the erection of buildings.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840,)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

TRUNKS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE

TRUNK FACTORY IN THE WEST.

VOGLER & GEUDTNER,

(Before the fire H. Vogler & Co.)

No. 208 Michigan-av.,

Are now prepared to fill orders for

Trunks, Valises, and Traveling Bags,

With former promptness and to any extent. Orders per mail will receive prompt attention.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY.

Full assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, &c.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO.,

No. 270 West Madison-st.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

No one should procure a Truss without first examining the merits of Dr. Marsh's Patent Radical Cure Truss, in use now over 18 years, and has cured thousands of cases of Rupture. These and all kind of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for deformities, &c., made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss office of

MARSH & BOWLES,

Southeast corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King,	E. F. Pulsifer,	H. H. Taylor,
Albert Keep,	A. Cowles,	S. W. Rawson,
E. B. Phillips,	H. Z. Culver,	P. R. Westfall,
Bacon Wheeler,	N. G. Williams,	W. H. Ferry,
H. F. Eames.		

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30699, inclusive, of	$50	each.
1 to 43572,	100	"
1 to 40011,	500	"
1 to 74104,	1,000	"

And Registered Bonds of the same Act:

1 to 895, inclusive, of	$50	each.
1 to 4102,	100	"
1 to 1899,	500	"
1 to 8906,	1,000	"
1 to 2885,	5,000	"
1 to 2806,	10,000	"

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

on collateral security, by M. JACOBS, 22 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 8th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

114 West Washington-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,

The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.

Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS, JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages.

Elegant Carriages of every description, in stock and built to order, including SULKEYS, SKELETON and LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS.

FINEST FINISH, NEWEST STYLES, and UNEQUALLED DURABILITY.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Warerooms, 1009 & 1011 Chestnut-st; Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish-sts.

SUCCEEDING

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

(Retired.)

PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. Their stock is large and thoroughly assorted, enabling them at all times to fill orders promptly, with the freshest and most desirable goods, and at the lowest prices. Price lists will be forwarded on application. The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

La Rosa de Santiago.	Partagas.
La Antiguedad.	Cubanas.
Flor del Fumar.	Figaro.
Flor de Lano.	Espanola.
C. Gonzales.	Henry Clay.
Aguila de Oro.	Ingenuidad.
Churruca.	Intimidad.
Upmann.	Rosalia.
Opeguera.	La Reserva.
Aclaracion.	Aguila Universal.
Legitimidad.	Recepcion.
Murias.	Meridiana.

PARK & TILFORD,

921 and 923 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 1 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages.

Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., 454 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in every particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, BOSTON.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box 1029.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*6:13 a m	*8:07 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:13 a m	*7:47 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:38 p m	10:32 a m
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:28 p m	7:17 a m
Night Express	‡*9:12 p m	§6:17 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. § Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 9:30 a m	* 8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Cairo Mail	* 9:30 a m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo Express	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Keokuk Passenger	† 7:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a m	* 7:35 a m
do do do	*12:30 p m	* 9:10 a m
do do do	* 3:10 p m	* 1:35 p m
do do do	* 5:25 p m	* 5:05 p m
do do do	* 6:30 p m	* 7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Pacific Express	*10:00 p m	†1:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	*4:10 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	†6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‖Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	6:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	* 8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	* 4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 6:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	* 9:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:20 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	* 1:30 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p m	* 6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	* 9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	3:37 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	8:30 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific night express	‡ 9:45 p m	[illegible] a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	*3:00 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:30 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee passenger	*5:30 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	*5:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 18 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman Light-House Board.

The Chicago Tribune.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 1 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1871.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

Somebody has taken the trouble to telegraph to various newspapers the statement that "Pennsylvania has lost confidence in Speaker Blaine, because of his appointments on the Committee of Ways and Means." We do not know who it is that thus claims authority to proclaim the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania upon this subject; but the ignorance and impudence displayed in the statement warrant the assumption that no such authority exists.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the official organ of the House; he is not elected to carry out his will, but that of the House. Ordinarily, legislative bodies elect their own committees, in which case the committees would clearly represent the will of the majority. The House of Representatives being a large body, and the committees numerous, considerations of convenience have led to the assignment of this duty to the Speaker, who is also a member of the House. Were the Speaker to constitute the committees with a view to defeat the expressed or known will of the House, he would be guilty of usurpation unbecoming in itself, and calculated to impair public confidence in his fairness. Upon the subjects of tariff taxation, which are peculiarly within the province of the Committee of Ways and Means, the wishes of the majority of the House are well known. The House, by repeated votes, indicated by more than two-thirds majority that the duties on coal and salt should not only be reduced, but repealed. It was also unmistakably shown that the temper of the House was opposed to the existing tariff. The Speaker, no matter what his personal opinions might have been, could not appoint a Committee of Ways and Means opposed to the expressed wish of the House. Each committee is an organ of the House, supposed to represent the will of the majority; and, had the Speaker appointed on that particular committee a majority of Protectionists, he would have betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the House and by the country.

It is further stated that Pennsylvania will, in consequence of this act, refuse to support Mr. Blaine for Vice President. This is very silly. Had Mr. Blaine acted otherwise he would have lost the respect and confidence of the whole country; honest men even in Pennsylvania would not have respected him. His fairness, his prompt obedience to the declared will of the House, and the remarkable correctness of his selections, will win for him, in all parts of the country, a support fully compensating for what he may lose in Pennsylvania. If he be nominated for Vice President, Pennsylvania Republicans will have to vote for him. Honesty and firmness in the discharge of public duty never injure a man in the estimation of his countrymen, whatever may be the effect upon protected coal.

A FIVE-MILLION DASH.

The Chicago Representative in Congress proposes to make a dash on the burst of sympathy, and to secure an appropriation of five millions for public buildings at one stroke. We shall not oppose any grant that will relieve Chicago distress. This would not; but it would be a pool for a great real estate ring, such as has already been mooted. No honest purpose needs an appropriation of five millions. What is required is an appropriation to secure the additional ground, if that shall be approved, and to begin building in an energetic and rational manner. The public buildings cannot be built in a day, nor in a single season, no matter how many millions are set apart. As for doing this to give relief to Chicago sufferers, it will only add to the embarrassments of those who are rebuilding, by increasing the demand for laborers, which is already greater than can be supplied.

We suppose that to oppose anything that Chicago may ask will be charged to lack of sympathy with her distress; but this call for $5,000,000 has no relation to her distress. It is a speculation under cover of sympathy. It will not do to look upon Chicago as one exaggerated, sympathetic, suffering soul, for there is no lack there of those who are ready to speculate upon their suffering neighbors. This $5,000,000 would magnify the appropriation bill, and prevent appropriations for works, for want of which the country is suffering to the tune of many millions—works imperatively demanded, and which will pay back their cost many fold in relieving the people from burdens.

If this appropriation is to be made from sympathy, it should be dispensed to rebuild the stores and dwellings of the sufferers. If it is for the needs of the government, not half this sum is required at once. As to expending money there extravagantly for building labor, it would only embarrass the sufferers in their rebuilding. And as to the scale on which these buildings shall be made, it should be remembered that the need is no greater than at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and that prodigality in one will make an example for the rest. The affair should be reduced to a purely business view.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We do not know what appropriations the country is suffering for "to the tune of many millions," but we readily concede that there is much force in what the *Gazette* says about the five-million dash. Chicago does not want any public money to be wasted here under the guise of sympathy and relief. Nor does Chicago want a large sum of money to be appropriated in advance of the reasonable requirements of the Supervising Architect. "What is required is an appropriation to secure the additional ground, if that shall be approved, and to begin building in an energetic and rational manner." We endorse this sentiment of the *Gazette* fully, and we assure all of our friends in Congress that the people of Chicago ask for nothing different. They are more concerned about the settlement of the question of location than they are about the five million dollars. They apprehend that an effort will be made to change the location, and that, if changed, other considerations than the public good will have brought it about.

THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST PRESIDENT GRANT.

The New York *Times* devotes two or three columns of its issue for last Friday to a circumstantial answer to the accusations which have been published against the official course of President Grant on the score of nepotism and gift-taking. We are glad to see a formal, and, apparently, authorized, response to these charges, even though it be not completely convincing. Replying to the foolish remark of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "Grant went into office poor, and is notoriously a millionaire already; and he cannot have made his million out of his official salary, or his legitimate receipts in public service," the *Times* says, with justice, "If one part of the duty of the President of the United States was to answer every question addressed to him about his private circumstances, and empty his pocket-book to every visitor to show how much money he had about him, the dignity of the office would not be much increased; and, perhaps, the people would not consult their own interests by subjecting their chief officer to such ill-usage."

Hence, it adds, the President follows the invariable policy of treating all attacks of this nature with silent contempt. Nevertheless it is authorized, by virtue of "careful inquiries," to make the following statements, which form the gist of the *Times'* article:

Outside of his official salary his income does not exceed $6,000 a year. His principal property is his farm of six or seven hundred acres, near St. Louis, part of which was inherited by Mrs. Grant. The remainder was bought by General Grant from the other heirs, out of the $100,000 given to him by the citizens of New York *before* he became President. One of the charges against the President, is that this St. Louis farm was a present to him. The rest of the $100,000 referred to was used in paying off the mortgage on his house in I street, Washington, now owned by General Sherman, and in purchasing and furnishing his house at Long Branch, which he is charged with receiving as a present from Mr. Murphy,—that being another of the numberless fabrications set afloat by the *Sun* about the President, and repeated eagerly by journals opposed to him. Not a dollar's worth of property has been given to General Grant since he became President.

During the war the President saved something out of his pay as Major General, and with the money so saved he bought a part interest in some Chicago lots, which have appreciated in value, but hitherto have yielded no income. He also bought a small amount of horse-railroad stock, which he still owns, and which pays a moderate dividend. He was given, while a General in the army, a house in Philadelphia, which he rents for about $2,000 a year.

The announcement that the President has taken no presents since he came into office will, we are confident, be reassuring to the public mind, but still does not touch the real point. For the question is not whether these presents were given *since* he was inaugurated; but whether they were given because he was about to be inaugurated; and whether he has, or has not, nominated or appointed the donors, in numerous instances, to important public offices.

As to the charge that "President Grant quarrels with Sumner and is friendly with Nye, &c., and that he absents himself from Washington during summer," the *Times* says, "We leave people to form their own opinions about it;" and proceeds to take up the chief bone of contention—the charge of nepotism. We copy the most conspicuous cases of the list of twenty-five or more which the New York *Sun* has been advertising so persistently for the past two years, together with the answers—the latter in parentheses:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky. (Appointed to office by Johnson; retained by Grant).

II. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark. (Appointed Consul to Leipsic, by Lincoln; transferred to Denmark by Grant, etc.).

III. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, one of the military secretaries at the Executive Mansion. (Army appointment; holds no position of emolument at hands of President).

IV. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco. (Was strongly recommended by California delegation).

V. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, exclusive Indian trader for New Mexico under the Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year. (Was not appointed by President; holds no office under Indian Bureau; profits of place grossly exaggerated).

VI. Alexander Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia. (A first-class man, and capital appointment).

VII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans. (Is not President's brother-in-law, but Mrs. Grant's; has proven an excellent Collector).

IX. Silas Hudson, President's cousin, Minister to Guatemala. (Was strongly recommended by his friends in Iowa; President has but slight acquaintance with him).

XVI. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's brother, Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss. (Mrs. Grant's brother-in-law's brother; was a loyal Southerner. Not appointed as the President's choice).

XVII. S. T. Lambert, M. D., President's second cousin, Receiver of the Public Moneys in Oregon; said to be a defaulter, but retained in office. (No such person in office in Oregon now or at any other time).

XXI. E. C. David, President's wife's cousin's husband, Special Agent of the Post Office Department in Illinois and Iowa. (No relation. President does not know him).

XXII. Charles F. Baldwin, President's cousin's husband, Mail Agent in Kentucky. (No relation; President does not know him).

XXIV. Alexander Sharpe, Jr., President's nephew, Cadet at Annapolis. (Mrs. Grant's, not the President's, nephew).

XXV. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; gone to Europe on an illegal leave of absence granted him by his father. (Appointed to West Point by Johnson; is not on leave of absence, but is on duty on staff of General of the Army).

It will be observed that the answers to the first five instances are purely evasive. The same is the case with the seventh. As to Sharpe, the sixth example, he may be a first-class man, but he was reputed to be a secessionist during the war. As to the ninth case, that of Sile Hudson, of Iowa, he was *not* the choice of the Iowa delegation, nor of any influential person who had a regard for the welfare of the public service. The answer to the seventeenth case is a mere quibble on the misspelling of the man's name. It is Lamper, and he is a cousin of the President. He was a Ganger or Inspector of whiskey at Chicago, and was obliged to resign on account of his connection with certain frauds upon the revenue. After this he was fitted out with the Oregon appointment. As to E. C. David, of Dubuque, if the President does not know him he ought to.

We should not have alluded to these matters if the *Times* had not forced them upon our attention. Being thus brought up again for public animadversion, we are constrained to say that the acceptance of presents and the appointment of certain of the donors to office, and the appointment of relatives and family connections to office, are breaches of public decorum, and constitute a pernicious example to the President's subordinate officers in all branches of the public service.

The Legislature has an immense amount of work to perform in order to meet the wants of the State under the new constitution. Among other matters of great importance, it will have to enact general incorporation laws, to authorize the formation of corporations for the various objects and business pursuits to be carried on in the State, beyond the power of individuals to accomplish. It is evident that, for these purposes, more than one general incorporation law will be required. For certain corporate purposes named (the creation of banks, for instance), the constitution provides that any enactment by the Legislature shall first be ratified by a popular vote of the State before the same shall have any legal validity. For other purposes, however, the Legislature may act finally in the premises. Among the bills now pending before the Legislature is one matured by Mr. Henry Greenebaum, of this city, authorizing the formation of corporations for the investment of money on real estate security within this State; corporations so organized to have power to buy and sell, with the guarantee of the company, bonds and mortgages on real estate, etc. It is this feature of a *guaranteed* investment on bond and mortgage by a company properly officered, and having a sufficient amount of capital to back up its guarantee, that, it is claimed, will bring European capital to our State on long time and at low rates of interest.

Mr. Greenebaum proposes to organize a company under the provisions of his bill, as soon as the same shall have been enacted by the Legislature, and is fully assured that capital will come here from Germany to a large amount to hasten the rebuilding of Chicago. There is no difference of opinion among the people of this city that we must have moneyed aid from some source in order to re-establish, during the coming season, the building accommodations required for the business of Chicago. That this business be held and done in this city is equally essential to the whole State. Mr. Greenebaum's bill is endorsed by the leading citizens of Chicago, and it is to be hoped that it may be enacted by the Legislature at the earliest practicable moment.

That there is a connection between the election of United States Senators and the election of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church seems to be assumed in the newspapers of Iowa. The Iowa *State Register* states that it is the opinion "of men posted," that at least nine, and probably twelve, new Bishops will be elected at the National Conference in May next. The significance of this statement is, that it is possible that high political dignitaries will have an influence in the selection of the Bishops, and that meritorious clergymen in Iowa aspiring to be Bishops might find it to their advantage to have friends at court. In England part of the patronage of the Minister is the bestowal of Bishoprics. Can it be possible that the same patronage in any American Church is to fall to the lot of Senators or members of other branches of the government?

It seems remarkable that no precautions have been taken toward preventing the spread of fires in the North Division. That quarter has already been rebuilt so thickly, especially west of LaSalle street, that a fire, aided by a high wind, would make disastrous work among the pine shanties, and turn out many poor people a second time from their homes,—this time to suffer, inevitably, from the rigors of winter. It is reported that there are, as yet, no fire-alarm boxes or watch-towers in the North Division. This is a neglect which—supposing Alderman Busse to have been got out of the way, with his injunctions and blunderbuss—should be remedied at once.

The order of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, by which Detective McCauley was detailed from the police force, some two years since, especially to assist the Fire Commissioner, by reporting fires to insurance companies, at a cost to the city of $1,200 per annum, and incidentals to nearly a like amount, should be at once discontinued. The underwriters ought not to expect anything further at any time, and especially at the present, than the recognition of their representative, the Fire Commissioner, in the board, which entirely satisfies the law.

Mr. Montgomery Blair is evidently determined to please the Democracy, if the thing can be done. He has proposed within forty-eight hours two plans, one of which is a state of passivism, and the other, the impeachment of Grant for his San Domingo operations. Whether the patient is to take these alternately, or to shake them together before using, we cannot announce without further particulars from Washington.

An arrival at San Diego reports that, on the 28th of October, a revolution took place in Lower California. The Mexican officials at Magdalena took refuge in the house of the American Consul; but his flag was not respected, and he had to fly for his life, at last finding safety on a British vessel. Consul De Kay saved all the papers of his office. The revolutionists dispossessed the authorities, and seized the funds and archives of the Custom House. The American schooner Greenwood, of New York, was captured, and is now held. Forty persons escaped with the Consul. Most of the Americans who have thus been expelled were colonists and Mexican citizens, and the outrages were probably committed by lawless bands, whom it will be difficult to find and punish.

The Princes of Wales.

The present extremity of the Prince of Wales recalls the history—the almost fatal history—of the various persons who have borne that title. It was first conferred on a member of the English Royal family in 1284, and during the six centuries that have since elapsed it has been borne by only eighteen individuals. These are not so numerous that their histories may not be stated without exhausting the reader's patience. The title is only conferred upon the eldest son, who is also heir of the King. This is the result of a compact made by Edward I. with the Welsh nobles. The Welsh had a monarchy dating back to Cadwan, the King of the ancient Britons, who retired to Wales upon the Saxon invasion, about 600. Nearly a century later the title of the monarchs was changed to that of Kings of Wales, and in 877 King Roderick divided his kingdom among his three sons, one taking North Wales, the second South Wales, and the third Powis Land. The last Prince of these several lines was Llewellin III., who was slain in battle with the English in 1282. The English King for half a century had been in almost constant war with the Welsh, and Edward I., in order to preserve his conquest, spent a large part of his time in that country. The death of their native Prince was deeply regretted by the people, and Edward sought every means to conciliate them. There was an ancient prophecy of Merlin that a Prince would be born in Wales who would be King of the entire island. Upon this prophecy the Welsh depended for eventual deliverance. Edward, perhaps with a view of fulfilling the prophecy, in the letter at least, caused his Queen, the fair Eleanor of Castile, to reside in Wales, where, in 1283, she gave birth to a daughter! In 1284, there was better success. She was conveyed to Caernarvon Castle, where in April was born a Prince, afterward Edward II. of England. Edward I. was absent at the time treating with the nobles. The King and the Welsh adjourned their session to Caernarvon, where the diplomacy was renewed. The Barons all made submission to the King, but they appealed to him that, in giving them a Prince, he would appoint a native, whose tongue was neither Saxon nor French,—the latter being the language of the English Court. The King at once had the Royal babe brought in and presented to the astounded Barons as their Prince; the King saying "he was just born a native of their country, that his character was unimpeached, that he could not speak a word of English or of French, and, if they wished it, the first words he should speak would be Welsh." Thus was founded the title of the Prince of Wales. We give those who have held the title in their order:

1. Edward II. of England, the first Prince of Wales, succeeded his father as King in 1307, and married, soon after, Isabel of France, who is styled in English history the "She-Wolf." She was the daughter of Philip le Bel, King of France, and of Jane, Queen of Navarre. Three of her brothers were, in succession, Kings of France. She was but 13 years of age when she married, and was exceedingly handsome. After many years of comparative happiness, she met Roger Mortimer, a prisoner in the Tower. She managed his escape to France, where she, a year later, joined him; and she had her son sent after her, and refused to return, living openly with Mortimer. The King was unpopular at home, owing to measures of certain favorites, and in 1326 the Queen and her son, accompanied by some Flemish volunteers, returned to England, where the people all joined her. The King, attempting to escape to Ireland, was captured. Parliament declared the young Prince King, and deposed the King, his father. Edward II., after lingering a year in prison, was murdered at Berkley Castle in 1327, the Queen and Mortimer being the instigators.

2. Edward III., son of the preceding, and the second Prince of Wales, began his reign under the regency of his mother, in 1327. Three years later he assumed the government, confined his mother in a convent, and hanged Mortimer, who had been created Earl of March. He was happy in his domestic relations; claimed the French crown by right of his mother; fought the battle of Crecy, where his son took part; and in 1377 died, after a reign of over fifty years.

3. Edward, the Black Prince, son of the last King, was the third Prince of Wales. He was the great soldier of his age. He married his cousin, Joanna, who was older than he, and a widow with several children. Her reputation was much questioned. The last years of his life were saddened by protracted illness. He died in 1376, before his father. At the battle of Crecy, John of Luxemburg, then King of Bohemia, was killed, and Edward adopted his crest of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve). This crest and motto have been retained by all the subsequent Princes of Wales.

4. Henry V., "Prince Hal," son of Henry IV., was the next person bearing the title. He succeeded his father as King in 1413. His early life was one of riot and dissipation. He vainly sought to marry the widow of the late King, Richard II., and finally demanded Princess Katherine of France, with a dowry of 2,000,000 crowns. This being refused, he invaded and conquered nearly all France. He was offered the Princess without the dowry, but refused. He won the battle of Agincourt in 1415, held his French Court at Rouen in 1419, and finally married Katherine in 1420,—a succession to the French crown being substituted for the money demand. He died in France two years later, leaving one child, a son.

5. Henry VI., the fifth Prince of Wales, son of the preceding, had a long reign and miserable life. He was 8 months old when his father died, in 1422; was proclaimed King in England and France the same year. When 8 years old was crowned in both countries. He married Margaret of Anjou; was for a time mentally incapacitated; in 1461 was defeated by the Yorkists, and a few years later was imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained until 1470. A year later he was murdered in the Tower.

6. Edward of Lancaster, "The Child of Sorrow and Infelicity," son of Henry VI., shared the fate of his parents, during the War of the Roses. During his father's long imprisonment and deposition he was the constant companion of his heroic mother. He married Anne Neville, of Warwick, to procure the aid of the King-maker for his mother, but within a year fell in the last struggle at Tewksbury, in 1471, basely murdered by Edward of York, while a prisoner, thus dying before his father.

7. Edward V., infant son of Edward IV., born 1470, murdered in 1483, with his brother, the Duke of York, by their uncle, Richard III. He was 14 years old.

8. Edward, son of Richard III. and Anne Neville, widow of Edward, the sixth Prince of Wales. He died in 1484, before his father, and within a few months of the murder of his cousins, aged 10 years.

9. Arthur, ninth Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII. and elder brother of Henry VIII. Born September, 1486; in 1501 he was married to Catherine of Arragon, and five months later, in April, 1502, died, aged 16 years. His widow married his brother Henry.

10. Edward VI., son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. Born October, 1537; King under regency 1547; died July, 1553, aged 16 years.

11. Henry Frederick, son of James I. (Stuart). Born February 19, 1594, while his father was King of Scotland; re-created Prince of Wales 1610; died of consumption November, 1612, aged 18 years.

12. Charles I., brother of the eleventh Prince, created Prince of Wales by his father. Became King in 1625; executed 1649.

13. Charles II. Born 1630. Fugitive until the Restoration in 1660; died childless 1685.

14. James Stuart (Pretender), son of James II. Excluded from succession by Parliament; died in exile 1765.

15. George II., son of George I. Born in Hanover 1683; created Prince of Wales on his father's accession to the British crown in 1714; at enmity with his father; became King 1727; died 1760.

16. Frederick Louis, son of George II. Born 1707; quarrelled with his father and was expelled by him from the palace 1738; father of George III.; died 1751.

17. George IV., son of George III. Born 1762; Regent 1811; King 1820; died June, 1830.

18. Albert Edward, son of Victoria I. Born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, and has five children—two sons and three daughters—living.

From this it will be seen that, of the eighteen Princes, ten became Kings, and of these Edward II. and Henry VI. were murdered; Edward V. was murdered in his infancy, and Charles I. was executed; Edward VI. died at 16 years of age; Charles II. was twenty years in exile; George II. was disgraced by his father, and in turn disgraced his own son. George IV. was the great reprobate. Edward III. and Henry V. were the only Kings who had borne the title of Prince of Wales who had a comparatively undisturbed reign, and of these Henry V. died young. Seven of the predecessors of the present Prince never became Kings. Of these Edward of Lancaster was murdered; four others died young; Edward the Black Prince, despite his military glory, had domestic misfortunes; one, James Stuart, was excluded from the succession; and Frederick Louis, father of George III., died in poverty and disgrace. Should the present Prince die before becoming King, it may be half a century before there will be another to bear the title.

POLICE AND FIRE.

Report of the Commissioners on the Great Conflagration.

Conclusions Arrived at by Messrs. Brown and Sheridan.

The Responsibility for the Calamity Quietly Shifted to the Mayor, Council, and Newspapers.

Commissioner Rehm After the "Slouchy" Patrolmen.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. There were present—Commissioners Sheridan and Rehm. The following is the report of the board on the origin and progress of the great fire. It was submitted and placed on file:

THE GREAT FIRE.

The Board of Police, as required by law, have investigated the origin of the fire of October 8 and 9. We have heard the sworn testimony of fifty-one witnesses, and had the same taken down by a stenographer, and subsequently transcribed. As written out it makes 900 pages of foolscap paper. As a large part of the testimony was published in the daily papers as it was taken from day to day, and, as the original is on file for reference, we deem it unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence to any great extent, but proceed to give the result of our investigation, briefly, and place it upon record.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The board find that the fire originated in a two-story barn in rear of No. 137 DeKoven street, the premises being owned by Patrick Leary. The fire was first discovered by a drayman by the name of Daniel Sullivan, who saw it while sitting on the sidewalk on the south side of DeKoven street, and nearly opposite Leary's premises. He fixes the time at not more than twenty to twenty-five minutes past 9 o'clock, when he first noticed the flames coming out of the barn. There is no proof that any persons had been in the barn after nightfall that evening. Whether it originated from a spark blown from a chimney on that windy night, or was set on fire by human agency, we are unable to determine. Mr. Leary, the owner, and all his family prove to have been in bed and asleep at the time. There was a small party in the front part of Leary's house, which was occupied by Mr. McLaughlin and wife. But we failed to find any evidence that anybody from McLaughlin's part of the house went near the barn that night.

THE FIRST INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

came from the alarm struck in the fire alarm office at 9:30. The alarm sounded Box No. 342, at the corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street, a point in the direction of the fire, but a mile beyond it. There was no signal given from any box to the central office, but the box was given by Mathias Schaffer, from the Court House cupola, he being the night watchman on duty at the time, and having sighted the fire. There was no signal given from anybody, until after the Fire Department had arrived and turned in the second and third alarms. If any person set the fire, either by accident or design, he was careful not to give any alarm. The nearest engine house was six blocks from the fire; the next nearest one was nine blocks away. The nearest hose house was located eleven blocks from the fire, and, at this hose house, the watchman had seen the fire before the alarm was given from the Court House, and the company were on their way to the fire before the box was struck.

FIRST WATER.

In consequence of this early sighting of the fire, the hose company (the America) went eleven blocks and attached their hose to the fire plug and got water on the fire before any engine did, although two engines were located considerably nearer the fire. It would require five minutes for the nearest engine to go to the fire, a distance of six blocks. From three to five minutes more would be required in which to unreel and lay out the hose, make connection with the plug and go to work. Intelligent citizens who lived near the place of the fire testify that it was from ten to fifteen minutes from the time they first saw the fire before any engines came upon the ground. It is proved that the engines repaired to the fire, after getting the alarm, with the usual celerity. When they arrived there from three to five buildings were fiercely burning. The fire must then have been burning from ten to fifteen minutes; and, with the wind then blowing strongly from the southwest, and carrying the fire from building to building in a neighborhood composed wholly of dry wooden buildings, with wood shavings piled in every barn and under every house, the fire had got under too great headway for the engines called out by the first alarm to be able to subdue it.

THE FIRE MARSHALS.

Fire Marshal Williams and Third Assistant Marshal Benner arrived upon the ground soon after the engines, and at once saw that the fire could not be stopped without more engines, and Marshal Williams immediately ordered the second, and soon afterward the third, alarm to be turned in; but these only called the distant engines, and many valuable minutes elapsed before they could reach the fire and get to work, and, before this could be accomplished, the strong wind had scattered the fire into the many buildings, all as dry as tinder, and spread it over so large an area that the whole department, although working with their utmost energy, were unable to cut it off or prevent the wind, which soon became a gale, from carrying burning shingles and brands over their heads, and setting on fire buildings far away from the main fire. After it got into the high church at the corner of Clinton and Mather streets, and thence to the match factory and Batcham's planing mills, and lumber, it was beyond the control of the Fire Department.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

About this time it crossed the river between Van Buren and Adams streets, by means of flying brands, and set fire to Powell's roofing establishment adjoining the Gas Works. Before this the watchman in the Court House cupola had twice extinguished fire, which had caught from brands carried by the wind into the Court House balcony from the West Side, a distance of a mile. At 11 o'clock the keeper of the crib of the lake tunnel—two miles from the shore and three miles from the fire—found the sky full of sparks and burning brands; and from 11:30 till morning, he testified, he worked with all his might to prevent the wooden roof of the crib from burning up and destroying himself and his wife.

THE TERRIFIC PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

From Powell's roofing establishment the progress of the fire was rapid and terrific, sweeping everything in its course. The engines had all been working on the West Side, and they could not reel up 600 feet of hose each, and cross the river, and get to work soon enough to prevent it spreading, literally on the wings of the wind. Blowing up buildings in the face of the wind was tried, but without any benefit. The Court House and the Water Works, though a mile apart, were burning at the same time. Gunpowder was used in blowing up buildings with good effect, the next day, in cutting off the fire at the extreme south end of it, and preventing it backing any further.

AFTER THE WATER WORKS BURNED,

the firemen could do little good with their engines, except on the banks of the river. They had lost 7,000 feet of their hose and one steam fire engine. Two more engines had been in the repair shops, and were partially destroyed; so that after 11 o'clock on Sunday night there were but fourteen engines in service, and, after daybreak, one-half of our hose remained. This would not admit of an engine conveying water very far from the river.

THE FIREMEN AND THEIR OFFICERS

were sober, and did all that men could do. They worked heroically to save the property of others, when their own houses were burning and their families fleeing from the flames. A large part of the department had worked on Saturday night, and Sunday till 3 o'clock p. m.—eighteen hours' steady work—and they were nearly exhausted when this fire commenced; but they responded to the call with alacrity, and worked with all their remaining energy.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS BELIEVE.

We believe that, had the buildings on the West Side, where the fire commenced, been built of brick or stone, with safe roofing (the buildings need not have been fire-proof), the fire could have been stopped without doing great damage, and certainly would not have crossed the river. After it did cross, the wooden cornices, wooden signs of large size, the cupolas, and the tar and felt roofs, which were on most of the best buildings, caused their speedy destruction, and aided greatly in spreading the conflagration. The single set of pumping works, upon which the salvation of the city depended, were roofed with wood, had not appliance by which water could be raised to the roof in case of fire, and was one of the earliest buildings to burn in the North Division.

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

The Board of Police have, year by year, in annual reports to the Mayor and Common Council, endeavored to point out the great defects of the manner in which our city was being built up. We advised and entreated the necessity of having much greater fire limits established before such an immense amount of combustibles was piled around the heart of the city. We reported Mansard and tar roofs to be unsafe; that the water supply was insufficient; that our fire hydrants were twice too far apart; that we ought to have fire department cisterns at the intersections of the streets, so that we should always have water at fires; that we ought to have floating fire engines, with powerful pumps in the river to enable the firemen to wet down 1,500 feet on either side of the river or its branches; that wooden cornices were an abomination; that the Holley system of pumping the water and sending it through the pipes with a pressure of forty pounds on ordinary occasions, with power to increase it to 100 pounds in case of a fire, would give us four sets of pumping works in different parts of the city, and not leave us to the mercy of chance or accident with a single set. We showed that the four sets of Holley works could be built for less than one year's interest on the cost of the present Water Works, and, when built, would admit of the dispensing with every engine in the Fire Department where the water was in the street—allowing us to get rid of most of the horses and all the engines of the department and to reduce the number of men one-half; saving two-thirds of the expense of the Fire Department and making it as efficient as it would be with one hundred steam fire engines. None of these things was noticed by the Mayor, the Common Council, or the newspapers. No heed being paid to our suggestions, so far as any improvement of our plan of extinguishing fires was concerned, the only thing we could do was to ask for an increase of the engine companies in order that we might be prepared as well as possible to contend with the great fires to which we were and are still liable. Our engines have always been too few in number and too far apart. The Fire Department should be very much enlarged, or the system of putting out fires by steam engines should be abandoned. If the citizens do not believe this now, they will after the next great fire sweeps out of existence the greater portion of the wooden city which now remains.

"IF," YOU KNOW.

If we had had floating steam pumps of large capacity in the South Branch, the fire would not, probably, have crossed to the South Side. If we had had cisterns in the street, we could have been saved all of the North Division, north of Chicago avenue and west of Clark street, and all of the southeast part now included in the burnt district of the South Division.

COMPENSATING FIREMEN.

Evidence was given of money having been paid by citizens to some of our firemen, but we can find no evidence that any of them worked during the fire with any idea of receiving any pay or consideration for their labor upon any property. The money paid was merely a testimonial of respect for the firemen, and an acknowledgment, in a substantial form, of services rendered by the firemen, many of whom had perilled their lives to save the property of citizens, and lost their own homes while doing so. No money was paid them until weeks after the fire, and its receipt was a surprise to the firemen who got it.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.

The Fire Department received all the aid from firemen of nearly every city, far and near, that could be rendered. They came with their apparatus, and worked with a will, and placed us all under a load of obligations which we can never repay.

THE LOSS.

The area burned over by the fire is about 2,150 acres, divided among the three divisions as follows: About 160 acres in the West Division, nearly 500 acres in the South Division, and upward of 1,400 acres in the North Division. The total loss of property burned is estimated at about $200,000,000. The number of buildings burned is between 17,000 and 18,000. The number of lives lost at the fire is supposed to have been about 200, although the Coroner has, as yet, found but 117 bodies in the ruins.

The report was signed by Commissioners Brown and Sheridan. Mr. Gund, the remaining member of the old board, will sign the document in a day or two.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of Policeman Henry P. Erbs, of the First Precinct, was received and accepted.

Policeman Henry Ulrich, of the First Precinct, was charged with inattention to duty, but on account of variance with the affidavit made by the complainant, the charge was dismissed. He will be charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, which covers his offence, the nature of which will not be known until his trial takes place.

Policemen August Humbrock, John Buckley, and Pat Conway, of the First Precinct, were charged with leaving their beats without permission, and inattention to duty. One of them was on duty in the new city building, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, and the other two went in to see how he was getting along, and to warm themselves. While there the first one went asleep, and his companions watched him. During their absence from their beats an enterprising individual, who watched his opportunity, carried off on his shoulder, piece by piece, about 500 feet of lumber, and deposited it in his yard about a block distant. The Sergeant looked all around for the two recreant policemen, and being unable to find them, entered the city building to see how the other officer was getting along. He found him asleep, and the other two with their feet up to the fire "taking it easy."

Commissioner Rehm moved that they be discharged.

Commissioner Brown said that it was a very cold night, and that going into the building, while deserving punishment, was in a measure excusable.

Commissioner Sheridan thought the offence was a grave one, but not sufficient to dismiss the men. He moved as an amendment that they each forfeit ten days' pay, and that was the sentence of the board.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

A communication was received from Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, stating that the barracks erected by the society were located some distance from the fire-alarm boxes, and asking that boxes be placed in the offices at the different barracks.

Accompanying this document was another from the Mayor, calling attention to the same subject, and urging that the barracks be protected, as their destruction would cause a great deal of misery and suffering.

Commissioner Brown said that there were not enough fire-alarm boxes to protect the North and South Divisions, and there was no money to purchase any more. Twenty-five were now on their way to the city; but they could not cover the ground which the sixty that were destroyed did.

Commissioner Rehm did not think there was any necessity for having policemen stationed at the barracks, as there were plenty of clerks around to do all that was required.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, with instructions to examine and report.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE POLICE.

Commissioner Rehm moved that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to issue orders requiring the police force to pay more attention to their personal appearance; to wear their regulation uniforms; to conduct themselves properly; to keep themselves and their uniforms clean; and to stop smoking and sauntering on their beats while on duty. Commissioner Rehm said that the men ought to be made to keep themselves clean. They were dirty, and their uniforms were untidy.

Commissioner Sheridan has seen policemen riding on 'busses, smoking large meerschaum pipes, and looking very unclean; their hair being uncombed and their clothes very shabby looking.

Commissioner Rehm said some of them wore very long hair, which had the appearance of not having been combed for a week.

Commissioner Sheridan remarked that the men looked sleepy while on the streets, and smoked nasty pipes and rank cigars while on duty.

Commissioner Brown thought the policemen should always behave themselves properly, and not in a manner to scandalize the citizens. It was proper for a policeman to go into a saloon, the same as any other citizen, when he was not on actual duty. The citizens, however, ought to know he was not on duty.

Commissioner Sheridan said there ought to be some way to tell whether a policeman was off duty—by a cap, or being without his star.

Commissioner Brown reminded him that, under the rules, a policeman is always on duty.

Superintendent Kennedy said that the men who did duty in the burnt district could not avoid getting dirty and looking "slouchy." The dust was very thick among the ruins.

Commissioner Rehm thought the men ought to have pride enough to keep themselves clean.

Commissioner Sheridan was sure, if they tried, they could keep themselves bright, even if their clothes were not the best.

The question on the motion was then put, and the Superintendent was instructed to issue the order.

WATCH TOWER.

On motion, Fire Marshal Williams was instructed to repair the tower on the Rehm engine house, which was partially destroyed during the big fire, so that it can be used as a "lookout."

The board then adjourned.

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

First Meeting of the Board of Trade in the Temporary Building on Market Street—Difficulties of Pedestrianism—The Building Loaned to the Board by Judge Farwell Free of Rent.

Now that navigation appears to have opened for a day or two, it behooves the intelligent Board of Trade man to petition the General Government for a line of steamers to ply between the new Chamber of Commerce and the mainland, at any rate until such time as the solitary island upon which that extraordinary structure is situated shall have been added to *terra firma* by a chain of ice.

The new Chamber of Commerce is the consequence of a great emergency. Great emergencies produce great men. This emergency has produced a great phenomenon. The chamber is approachable only in two directions. It is bounded on the south by a row of brick buildings going up on Madison street, near the bridge. It is not approachable on the north, by reason of a block of brick buildings on that side, and an absence of passenger-way. It is approachable by boats on the west side, which is bounded by the river, and by swimmers across Market street on the east. But Market street is a broad thoroughfare, and the swimmer is likely to be exhausted before reaching the other side. Unless a bridge can be constructed from the mouth of Washington street tunnel to the Chamber of Commerce, or a line of passenger and freight steamers established, the county will soon be bankrupt, or the Coroner's fees reduced 90 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce was very full yesterday morning. Men who had crossed Market street on the ice in the morning looked down from their eminence at noon and found themselves overtaken by the thaw, and their retreat cut off till sundown. Hence the room was very full. So full was it that very little else besides a moving mass of dark color could be seen ahead,—a mass that must have tested the strength of the building most effectively. It was stated that business was rather dull on 'Change yesterday. A stranger would scarcely have credited the assertion, if noise and rushing betoked business.

So far as could be judged from the ever-changing view caused by the ever-changing position one was obliged to occupy to escape a miserable demise, the room is a great deal lighter than the former Chamber of Commerce, and correspondingly more cheerful. It was not impressively rich in furniture, the boards being of plain pine; the tables of similar material, the pillars and other surroundings to match. In place of the costly marble tops divided into four compartments as of old, marble tops of oil-cloth divided into six, are to be found. The building is nothing; the men are the same. They do not own the building. It was erected by Judge Farwell, and given to the board for as long a period as they may desire, free of rent. The generosity of the Judge was appreciated by the board, who accepted the donation in the friendly spirit in which the offer was made.

There is no gallery, which is not surprising, as there would be little or nothing to see from a gallery, except the four stove-pipes that curl gracefully among the pillars, and those, though the most graceful things on exhibition, except the handsome clothing of some of the board, are scarcely worthy of note.

Nevertheless, means should be taken at once, by some enterprising ferryman, to convey passengers across Market street.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, December 11.

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, s of Ames st, w f 50x170 ft, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $3,500.

Und 1-3 of Lots 15 to 18 in Thos. Hoey's sub-division of Lots 4 and 5 in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $700.

Lots 25 and 26 in Block 1 of Pierce, Humboldt Park addition, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $600.

West Washington st, s e corner of Morgan st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 22, 1870; consideration, $6,500.

West Washington st, 25 ft e of Morgan st, n f, 25 x125 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $5,000.

West Washington st, s e cor Morgan st, n f, 50x 125 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $15,000.

Hubbard st, between Noble and Ada sts, s f, 25x 150 ft, dated May 8; consideration, $850.

Sub-lot 7, of Lot 8, in Block 41, Original Town, being on Fifth av, n of Washington st, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 12, of Lot 2, of Stinson's Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated April 22, 1869; consideration, $400.

Lot 18 in Block 2, Pierce's Humboldt Park Addition, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $300.

Lincoln st, s w and s e corners of Blue Island av, e f 2,261 1-2 ft, running to the canal and Robey st, and w f 2,157 ft, running to the canal and Wood st, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $72,302.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5 in Block 18, Hyde Park, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $3,500.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Reduction of the Salaries of Certain County Officers.

The Printing and Stationery Extravagance to be Stopped.

Mr. Gassette Claims that He Cannot Run His Office if His Fees are Interfered With.

Pursuant to adjournment, the County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, in the County Treasurer's office, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Roche, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott, Harris, and Lonergan.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from George Deacon, Engineer of the County Hospital, offering to run the engine at the Poor House for $1,800 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

A communication from the County Clerk to the Judge of the County Court, setting forth that Messrs. Eldridge & Tourtelotte had rescued from the fire the files of the *Law Record*, for the past four years, and recommending that they be copied at a cost not exceeding $250—endorsed by Judge Wallace, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication from E. A. Drummond, asking for duplicates of Cook County coupon bonds of $500, Nos. 1,191, and 1,192, destroyed by fire, was referred.

A communication was read from Chase Bros. & Co., offering to exhibit their books of interest to the public, with reference to abstracts; also from Brackett & Waite, to the same effect.

They were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Commissioner Talcott, Norman T. Gassette was requested to confer with the board on subjects mentioned in a communication, as soon as the regular business was disposed of.

COUNTY EMPLOYES' EXPENSES.

The report of the County Clerk, of orders drawn on the County Treasurer for agents and employes of the county, amounting to $10,553.76, exclusive of bailiffs' bills of $9,296, not audited, was referred to the Finance Committee.

THEY HAD THE POWER.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the question of the power of the Board of Supervisors to make contracts with parties beyond the term of their existence, reported that they had examined the contracts, found them in due form, and saw no legal obstacle to their doing so.

ACCOMMODATION OF DETAINED WITNESSES.

A communication from Charles H. Reed, States Attorney, pointing out the necessity for some place for accommodating witnesses detained to give testimony, was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

APPROVAL OF BONDS.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report on the bonds of Julian S. Rumsey and others, favorable to the persons therein named. Adopted.

PURCHASE OF SWAMP LANDS.

The same committee, to whom was referred the subject of swamp lands, reported that the notes of purchasers should be secured by deed of trust with power of sale in thirty days after default, such deed to be made to Julian S. Rumsey. Adopted.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers presented a report fixing the salaries of officers therein as follows:

County Agent	$1,200
Warden of Insane Asylum	1,000
County Physician	1,500
Physician of the Insane Asylum	1,500

The committee recommended leaving the appointment of an engineer of the Poor House to the board.

The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported in favor of paying the bills of Emmanuel Rockey.

The report was received, and the bills ordered paid.

YEARLY STATEMENT OF BOOKS, PRINTING, ETC.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a standing rule of the board requiring the several heads of departments, officers, and employes of this county to furnish to the County Clerk, at such time as said committee shall designate in each year, a detailed statement of all books, stationery, printing, and supplies required, and necessary for the use of the several departments, officers and employes in the county, and that the same be laid before the board, at such time as shall be designated for revision and correction, and thereafter, once in each year the Clerk of said board shall, at such time as such board shall specify, advertise proposals for the furnishing of all such books, stationery, printing, and supplies to the lowest responsible bidder, all bids to be opened and passed upon by the board in open session, the board reserving the right to reject all bids, and after the adoption of such rule, no head of any department, officer or employe shall be permitted to order, purchase or contract for any books, stationery, printing or supplies whatever, except as in such rule provided.

The resolution was adopted.

The Clerk was instructed to wait upon Mr. Gassette and inform him that the board were ready to hear him.

FEES OF THE RECORDER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Gassette came in. He said he wanted to show the Commissioners the impossibility of running the county on such a system as the Legislature contemplated. The Fees and Salaries Committee in the Senate proposed paying the officers so low that the offices must be closed. He did not believe that any office in the county could be run on that scale. If the board would appoint a conference committee he would make some revelations which he did not care to make before the board as a body.

Commissioner Crawford moved the appointment of a committee of three, to confer with Mr. Gassette.

The Chair thought the Judiciary Committee would answer the requirements of the office.

Commissioner Ashton thought a select committee preferable, to avoid all imputations by the county officers of prejudice.

Commissioner Harrison moved to make the number five.

The motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 8.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved to proceed to the election of a Police Commissioner, in place of T. B. Brown, resigned. The motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Herting, Hitchcock, Pahlman, Roche, Talcott, and the President—6.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Lonergan, Skelly, and Stearns—7.

DUPLICATE OF WAR BOND.

A communication from E. S. Lane, asking for a duplicate of a war bond of $1,000 destroyed by the fire, was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP QUESTION POSTPONED TILL THURSDAY.

Commissioner Harris moved to reconsider the vote by which the board refused to elect a Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Hitchcock thought the sooner these questions were settled the sooner the board would get to work.

Commissioner Harrison thought nothing would be lost by waiting. There were many good men before the board, but there were other good men who were not before it.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 9; nays, 5.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the election of a Police Commissioner be made the special order of business for Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On motion, the board went into Committee of the Whole on the subject matter of the communications on the table, Commissioner Harrison in the chair.

The communication of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers with reference to the payment of employes, was taken up.

Commissioner White moved to take up the items *seriatim*, which was agreed to.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S SALARY.

Commissioner Ashton moved to strike out $1,200 given to the County Agent and substitute $1,000.

Commissioner Crawford moved to make his salary $1,500. No man could work honestly for $1,000.

Commissioner Ashton said the salaries of county employes should be reduced in proportion to the reductions of other salaries. The county was in no condition to pay her employes more than a living compensation. A man who could live upon $1,200 before the fire could live on $1,000 now. The applicants for the office, he believed, would be as numerous if the salary were reduced to $1,000.

The motion of Commissioner Ashton was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF THE WARDEN'S SALARY.

Commissioner Pahlman moved that the joint salary of Warden and Matron of the Poor House and Insane Asylum be fixed at $1,000.

Commissioner Crawford moved to reduce to $800.

Commissioner Pahlman made his amendment so that no extra bill could be sent in for the Matron.

The motion of Commissioner Crawford was agreed to.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S SALARY.

Commissioner White moved to reduce the salary of the County Physician from $1,500 to $1,200. Carried.

THE ENGINEER'S SALARY.

Commissioner White inquired if the Judiciary Committee had made a report with reference to the powers of the Board of Supervisors to make contracts beyond the term of their office.

The Clerk read the report.

Commissioner White moved that the joint salaries of engineer and assistant at the Poor House and Insane Asylum be $2,000.

Commissioner Talcott said the engineers of the Fire Department, who boarded themselves, and were compelled to run out in all weathers, only received $1,200 a year. A man who could attend to one of the fire engines was competent to run the engine at the Insane Asylum. There was, in his opinion, a leak in the engineer business. He wished it postponed.

Commissioner White moved that the maximum amount paid to the engineer and his assistant be $2,000, and that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, with power to act.

The motion prevailed.

SALARY OF THE POOR HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the salary of the physician of the Poor House and Insane Asylum be reduced from $1,500 to $1,000.

Commissioner Stearns said the assistant to the physician only got his board from the county and his pay from the physician. If, as he had been informed, the office of the County Physician was an arduous one, he would be in favor of giving him more than $1,200.

The motion prevailed.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S SALARY IN STATU QUO.

Commissioner Talcott moved to reconsider the vote fixing the salary of the County Physician at $1,200. The motion was agreed to.

Commissioner Talcott thought that the method of furnishing the County Physician with transportation was a pretty loose one. He would prefer fixing his salary and making him pay his own transportation.

Commissioner Ashton thought the County Physician could make an estimate of his expenses.

The Chair said he could not estimate the number of suicides and accidental deaths for the year.

Commissioner Talcott thought the salary of the Physician should be sufficient to allow him to keep his horse and buggy.

Commissioner Skelly said if the County Physician had to furnish his own transportation, he would require $2,500 a year. He moved to make his salary $1,500, and that he be required to make an estimate of his transportation expenses.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from Wilmanns & Pasdeloup, offering to exhibit to the Board their abstract books, 25 in number, and containing 35,000 pages, addressed to the board, together with the communications from Chase Brothers, and Brackett and Waite, was taken up.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the communications, which was discontinued only by the arrival of the hour for adjournment.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The board then adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE LAW COURTS.

Convictions and Acquittals in the Criminal Court.

Insurance and Transportation Cases—Mechanics' Lien.

Criminal Court.

CONVICTIONS.

Joseph Bush and Thomas Quirk, who have lately figured largely in the criminal annals of Cook County, for the second time pleaded guilty under two indictments for larceny, the stealing of a wagon and the felonious taking of a coat. At the last term these culprits pleaded guilty, claiming to be under the age of 18 years. The mother of Quirk, who has already a son in the Penitentiary, declined to endorse this statement on the part of her son, but she claimed that upon a trial he could, as he had told her, acquit himself. Upon this representation the prisoners were allowed to withdraw their plea, which, however, they now renewed. They were remanded until sentence day.

—John Burke, William Wallace, Albert Martin, and Michael O'Grady, juvenile offenders, were found guilty of the larceny of five dollars, in nickels, and currency, from John Lawrie. They were remanded to a future day for sentence.

—Bellville Alger acknowledged the stealing of twenty-five dollars' worth of clothing from Isaac Livingston, and was remanded.

—William Burmister was convicted, by a jury, of the larceny of a coat, valued at $13, from Roman & Co.

ACQUITTED.

Charles Brier was tried under an indictment charging him with a burglarious entry into a car of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. The case turned upon the question of intention, and it appeared rather strongly that the prisoner's intention was only to steal a dead-head ride.

A JURY DISAGREES.

At 11 o'clock a jury retired to consider the merits of an accusation against one William Wright who was charged with the larceny of $100 in money from Pliny McKnight. It would appear that Pliny McKnight, having some money, was a guest at the Garden City Hotel. He was met and accosted by the prisoner, who claimed to have been acquainted with him in the city of Memphis, Tenn. They spent the evening together, and the prosecuting witness said that, being somewhat exhausted, he retired to sleep, the prisoner being in the room. In the morning he found his pocketbook minus of its ready cash. The doubt in the mind of the jury probably arose from the fact that Mr. McKnight failed to lock his chamber door.

Superior Court.

INSURANCE CASE.

An action heretofore brought against the Republic Insurance Company, of this city, by James Hutchinson, to collect a balance of $208 upon an insurance policy, ended in a verdict for defendant. The sum was claimed to be due for the loss of a schooner, the H.L. Whitman, which came to grief on a trip from Oconto, Wis., to this city during October, 1869. The company had paid $5,000 on its risk.

TRANSPORTATION CASE.

An action, by attachment, was commenced against the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, as against a foreign corporation, by Martha Johnson, as administratrix of John Johnson, her husband, who died upon the passage from Norway some time during the year 1868. It is claimed that the company failed to deliver his baggage, the value of which is stated at $312.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

A petition was filed by Emil Biederman and others, to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien as against George A. Bigelow on Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, and 16, and parts of Lots 2 and 17, in A. Bigelow's subdivision of Block 111, School Section Addition. This is the property upon which the Bigelow Hotel stood, and the claim is for gas-fitting.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry W. King & Co. against T. H. and T. Casteen, by which demand is made for $1,000.

County Court.

GUARDIANSHIPS.

Ransom W. Dunham was appointed guardian of William M. Dunham, under bond of $6,000.

—Sanson M. Krognass was appointed guardian of Hans Brestrup, under bond of $5,320, and of Otto O. Hilda, Frederick, Henry, and Mary Brestrup, under bond of $5,300.

Circuit Court.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against Nelson Luddington, James L. Ward, and Henry MacFarland, Trustees of the Church of the Messiah. Demand is made for $2,000.

A CHICAGO WANDERER.

A Poor Girl, Rendered Partially Insane Through Misfortune and the Chicago Fire, Picked up by the Police of Newburgh, N. Y.

We clip the following from the New York *Herald* of the 9th inst.: "On Thursday night Alfred T. Goodrich, Chief of Police of the city of Newburgh, found an ill-clad, partially insane young girl named Flora Brown wandering about the streets of that city, followed by a gang of depraved young boys. He took the girl to the station house, and, as nearly as could be ascertained from her, the following is the story of her sufferings and adventures: On that terrible Sunday night of the Chicago conflagration she was living in comfort with her foster parents, who, being childless, had adopted her. Their home was on the North Side, near Lincoln Park, and Mr. Brown was engaged in business on Lake street. At the time of the fire Flora was separated from her parents, and since then has seen or heard nothing of them. She fears that her father was burned to death. Until Thursday of last week she was cared for by the family of a gentleman who had known her parents. On that day she started for Newburgh, intending to find an aunt, a Mrs. L. B. Owen. On account, probably, of having to travel on freight trains as she could get passed along, the girl was a week on the way, and reached Newburgh on Thursday morning. After wandering about all day, and being unable, in consequence of her mental unsoundness, which probably was caused by her sufferings and privations, to get any tidings of her aunt, she was found by the Chief, as stated, and lodged in the station house. On Friday morning the Chief, on making inquiries, learned that Mrs. Owen had removed, about three years ago, to Illinois, her present whereabouts in that State being unknown in Newburgh. On applying to other persons, however, whose names the girl gave, not only was her story corroborated in its main features, but, unexpectedly, she found other relatives in Newburgh, by whom she will be taken care of. Her age is about 17."

LOST OR MISSING.

Additional List of Persons Inquired After by Their Friends and Relatives Abroad.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society are in receipt of letters from persons abroad inquiring for the following named "lost or missing" individuals:

Gabriel Henry Gordon, late with Mr. Howard timber merchant, and Barclay McPherson Gordon, grocer, both from Jamaica, are anxiously inquired after by Alexander Laing, Esq., of No. 5 Cardwell Bay, Gourock, near Greenock, Scotland.

Richard Rees, cabinet maker, late of No. 257 State street, is anxiously inquired after by his son, Henry Rees, of No. 1 Station Terrace, Pontnewydd, near Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

Oliver Johnson, a sailor, living at No. 30 North Market street before the fire, is inquired after by Mrs. Johnson, of No. 10 Cooper street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

Robert Montgomery, of No. 139 Quincy street, is inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Sarah Montgomery, of County Antrim, Ireland.

Thomas Murphy, who was in the employ of a railroad company in Chicago before the fire, is inquired after by his dying mother, and by his brother, Michael Murphy, of Ventry, Dingle, Country Kerry, Ireland.

Henry Blight, a painter, and his wife, Ann Blight, are anxiously inquired after by their sister, Sarah McDowell, of No. 58 Lancaster street, Kirkdale Road, Liverpool, England.

The Meisaner Brothers, who did business at No. 76 West Washington street, are inquired after by their father, Traugott Meisaner, Teachern, near Weisenfels, Prussia.

EN ROUTE TO PRISON.

Arrival in Chicago, from San Francisco, of Hine, the Alleged Robber of the Barrington (Mass.) National Bank.

About a dozen snow-bound passengers of the Pacific Railroad, eighteen days from San Francisco, stopped at the Tremont House yesterday. Among them was W. S. Hine, the alleged great Barrington bank robber, in charge of G. L. Root, Sheriff of Berkshire County, Mass., and John L. Dodge, President of the bank from which the funds were stolen. Our readers have already been informed by telegraph of the young man's arrest in California. Eighteen thousand of the twenty thousand dollars stolen were recovered, together with a diamond pin, ring, and watch, for which extravagances a portion of the money had been expended. The original loss is, therefore, very nearly covered.

Hine, who has a boyish appearance, and a rather light and airy manner, speaks with considerable frankness in regard to his crime. He details the circumstances at length, and says that remorse followed so closely on the deed that he would have returned the money the next morning if he had been able to do so without detection. The prisoner was allowed considerable freedom of the house, but was chained to the bed at night. The Sheriff says that Hine seemed greatly relieved when the money was taken from him. Although there are such evident signs of contrition there seems no inclination on the part of the officers of the bank to forgive the criminal. They say that the course of justice must not be interrupted.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JOHN SEIBERT,

Physician and Surgeon, Accoucher and Oculist, formerly corner Market and Madison-sts, is at present located at 1419 Indiana-av, second house south of Thirty-first-st.

LADIES' GOODS.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

Offer to the Trade an entirely new and very attractive stock of

HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WOOLLENS, SHAWLS
Blankets,

And a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK in all Departments.

123, 124 AND 125 MICHIGAN-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We will open, on Monday next, the finest assortment of Gold Sets, Ear Hoops, Cameo Sets, &c., west of New York, at very low prices.

N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEST,

NOW LOCATED AT

299 West Madison-st.,

Is receiving a Splendid Stock of

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, &c.,

All of which he will sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & HULL.

We are selling Shirts and Drawers at $3.00, $2.75, $2.50, $2.25, $2.00, and so on down to 40c. Even the last mentioned are good ones.

You can tell better what they are by seeing them.

A few of those $7.00 Reefing Coats still left; and a new lot of Overcoats just received.

122 W. Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS FOR 1872.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have secured for the new volumes of Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, the most brilliant and interesting variety of literary and artistic attractions ever offered simultaneously to the American public. They comprise, for immediate issue, besides others that will be in due time announced, the following works:

"Middlemarch," a new serial story by George Eliot, to commence in Harper's Weekly for December 16.

"Miss or Mrs.?" by Wilkie Collins, illustrated with striking full page engravings from original drawings, to commence December 30.

"Blades-o'-Grass," by B. L. Farjeon, Author of "Joshua Marvel," with many beautiful illustrations, is just commenced in Harper's Bazar.

"The Golden Lion of Granpere," by Anthony Trollope, with illustrations, to commence in the February Number of Harper's Magazine.

They have also secured the plates and advance sheets of "London; A Pilgrimage," by Gustave Doré and Blanchard Jerrold, a new and magnificent series of illustrations from the pencil of the great French artist.

A new Novel by Miss Thackeray, whose writings have won deserved popularity by their purity of tone, genial imagination, and fascinating style, will be commenced early in the year.

The great Spanish statesman, Emilio Castelar, will furnish an important and interesting paper for an early number of Harper's Magazine on "Republicanism in Europe."

Mr. George William Curtis, under the now familiar sobriquet of "An Old Bachelor," will continue his weekly contributions to the Bazar entitled "Manners upon the Road." This series of Social Lessons, commenced with the first issue of the Bazar, has proved one of the most attractive features of that journal.

"Porte Crayon" will begin in an early number of the magazine a series of illustrated papers portraying life and character in Southern States under existing conditions. Colonel T. B. Thorpe will contribute to the March number of the Magazine an interesting illustrated paper on the United States Treasury Department. Mr. Eugene Lawrence will continue his contributions on important historical subjects. Mr. Moncure D. Conway will resume his "South Coast Saunterings" in an early number, and will contribute other illustrated papers on interesting European topics.

These unprecedented attractions will require occasional literary supplements to Harper's Bazar and Harper's Weekly, which will be included in the regular issue, free of charge to subscribers.

The readers of Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar are to be congratulated on the rich and tempting intellectual repast provided for their enjoyment, and upon the rare privilege of sitting down to their monthly or weekly feast of fancy and flow of soul with such a select and excellent company of entertainers as George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Anthony Trollope, Charles Lever, Professor De Mille, B. J. Farjeon, Gustave Doré, Miss Mulock, Miss Braddon, George William Curtis, M. D. Conway, Porte Crayon, Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, John Hay, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Eugene Lawrence, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Thos. Nast, Sol. Eytinge, Jr., Charles Parsons, W. L. Sheppard, Jules Tavernier, and many others of high rank in the world of letters and art. In securing this unprecedented array of splendid names, the publishers are only carrying out their original design, and fulfilling what they conceive to be the legitimate duty of the conductors of widely-circulated and popular periodicals. They intend that wherever their periodicals circulate they shall exert a healthful influence in every department of literature and art; and that in the future, as in the past, they shall be not only unsurpassed but unapproachable in the sphere of illustrated journalism.

Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar meet and satisfy the intellectual wants of the great mass of intelligent American readers; and in treating of literary, political, social, or domestic themes, offer an amount of wholesome instruction, recreation, and amusement which will be sought elsewhere in vain. They represent, therefore, for every American home, the Graphic Literature of the world.

TERMS for 1872.

Harper's Magazine, One Year....$4.00
Harper's Weekly, One Year....4.00
Harper's Bazar, One Year....4.00

Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, for one year, $10.00; or any two for $7.00.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00, without extra copy.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We are now permanently located at 123 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 14 and 16 Maiden Lane, New York, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK PRESS.

Parties desiring to make Pressed Brick, will find our improved Hand Press the best in the market. Send for circular. Bricks, Trucks, Barrows, etc., for sale. UNITED STATES BRICK MACHINE CO., 125 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The 5-20 bonds of the United States are now above par in gold. The '67s, for instance, quoted to-day at 114 3-4, including accrued interest since July 1, and with gold now at 110, are over one per cent above par in gold. This, of course, puts an end to the further purchase of bonds by the Treasury. Purchases will not be made at any-[illegible] above par, and even at par there is no advantage in their purchase, except stopping the interest on that much of the debt. While the bonds were below par, there was the additional saving of the difference between par and the price at which they were purchased. It is in view of the probability that he will not be able to purchase any more bonds even as low as par, that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice calling in for payment $20,000,000 more of the 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1862; the bonds to be payable on and after March 7, 1872, and interest thereon to cease from that date.

In Mr. Sumner's bill, which proposes to authorize the issue of compound interest notes in lieu of the present legal-tender United States notes, and as a step toward specie payments, that gentleman is unquestionably in error in assuming that the compound interest notes would circulate as currency at all, even for a week after their issue. The experience of the former issue of compound interest notes was that they did not circulate as currency even in the "flush" times, when the rate of interest afforded by them was a matter of much less importance—relatively to the other profits derived from the use of currency—than it is at present. Compound interest notes, which would yield the holders even 2 or 3 per cent per annum, would be hoarded in the same way that the "3 per cent certificates" were. These latter were just as available for circulation as National Bank notes, but the fact that they drew interest made them worth more from the day that they were issued than either National Bank notes or "legal tenders." The fact that compound interest notes would be worth more, would also prevent their circulation as currency. There can be no doubt, however, that the issue of compound interest notes in lieu of greenbacks would be a very decided step toward specie payments, by making a contraction of the currency in circulation, and of all the plans that will be proposed there will probably be none that will more surely place the currency on a specie basis, or do it with less disturbance to finances generally than paying interest in some way, on the currency furnished by the government, in other words, to either turn the greenbacks gradually into compound interest notes, or to fund them. The difference now between gold and currency is small enough that if they were made to come to par by some positive legislation for that purpose, the disturbance to finances would probably be very small compared to what has heretofore been anticipated.

—The Insurance Commissioner of the State of Michigan has made a report to the Governor showing the present status and future prospects of the fire insurance companies of other States doing business in Michigan. For the purpose of getting the desired information the Commissioner sent blanks to all the companies doing business in Michigan, requesting them to fill the blanks with the figures showing their liabilities, their losses and their assets. About all the information furnished in these reports has already been derived from other sources and printed in THE TRIBUNE, except the following in regard to the California companies. The Michigan Commissioner says:

By the courtesy of Hon. Geo. W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner of California, I am able to give the condition of the companies of that State as tabulated, from sworn statements made to him, and the following items regarding them: These companies are impaired, as shown, and have been notified to repair their capitals, as provided by the laws of that State, on or before December 31, 1871. All except the "People's" have levied an assessment on stockholders; that company has ceased writing altogether and is cancelling its risks. The "Pacific" has ceased writing in Eastern States until Chicago losses are adjusted and settled. It is still writing in California. The other companies are writing as usual.

It is a curious condition of things when a company which insists, like the Pacific, that its entire assets will only pay 40 cents on the dollar of its losses here, finally agrees to pay 50, and all the time goes on writing new risks in California, which new risks it takes with the promise to pay in full in case of loss. The policy-holders here who have experienced losses, naturally inquire what capital is pledged for these new risks. Is it the capital which the Pacific proposes to pay out to policy-holders here, to the extent of 50 cents on the dollar, or is it prospective capital, which the company proposes to collect in accordance with the legal assessment? If it is the latter, the claimants here may think that they also are entitled to some of it.

—The Galesburg *Register* of the 9th states that a full meeting of the stockholders in the Galesburg branch of the Republic Insurance Company was held in that town on the 8th, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Galesburg branch of the Republic Insurance Company, representing one hundred and four thousand dollars of said stock, are ready to pay their share of the indebtedness of said company, according to the terms of the assessments made by said company.

This is better than the uncertain sound given out by the stockholders at Des Moines. If a few more of the branch offices of the Republic would come forward and announce their readiness to pay as the Galesburg stockholders have done, it would induce others to pay up who are now wavering as to whether they will repudiate or not.

—In the local money market there seems to be more activity in the demand for money. The country banks, whose funds are now largely absorbed in the movement of the immense hog crop, are asking for some accommodation. The packers here also, are drawing time bills on New York pretty largely, and some regular mercantile paper is being offered. The demand, however, is still much below the ability of the banks to loan, and nearly all of them would increase their discount lines largely if the right kind of paper was offered.

Exchange was firm again to-day at par for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10c discount.

Local quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116 1-8	117 1-8
5-20s of '62	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '62 (called)	110 1-4	
5-20s of '64	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65	111 1-2	111 3-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	114 1-4	114 1-2
5-20s of '67 January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
10-40s	109 1-2	109 3-4
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	109	
U. S. Currency 6s	113 1-4	113 1-2
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		110
Gold and Gold Coupons	109 1-4	109 3-8
Land Warrants—160s	175	185
120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173—175

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past forty-eight hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	5,021	5,799	2,366	4,716
Wheat, bu	23,340	46,690	1,400	6,000
Corn, bu	110,015	49,960	14,633	25,097
Oats, bu	46,580	14,412	7,391	886
Rye, bu	4,041	2,127	....	....
Barley, bu	14,865	3,000	8,886	1,315
Grass seed, lbs	58,160	2,6122	11,370	33,600
Flax seed, lbs	27,900			
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	130,990	22,340	105,180
Cured meats, lbs	168,370	23,550	1,298,103	1,091,404
Beef, brls	65	....	686	1,480
Pork, brls	165	214	1,417	2,050
Lard, lbs	282,200	2,420	385,638	360,731
Tallow, lbs	49,405	4,892	....	19,943
Butter, lbs	53,176	42,999	9,840	31,360
Dressed hogs, No	1,279	806	383	268
Live hogs, No	19,364	12,486	2,837	2,391
Cattle, No	606	353	516	654
Hides, lbs	172,638	508,795	102,190	224,470
Highwines, brls	533	283	....	450
Wool, lbs	29,116	38,220	2,867	46,370
Potatoes, bu	1,168	415	....	....
Lumber, m	330	448	901	2,010
Shingles, m	480	990	327	1,121
Lath, m	65	....	35	168
Salt, brls	....	....	4,971	2,145

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat, 6,687 bu corn, 3,434 bu oats, 891 bu rye, 1,157 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 73 cars wheat, [illegible] cars corn, 85 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 20 cars barley. Total, 325 cars, or 205,000 bu.

The Board of Trade moved to-day into its new quarters on Washington street, near the east bank of the river, and found it a vast improvement on their recent quarters. There was some little embarrassment at first, but business soon assumed its normal course, and thenceforward there was about the usual amount of trading, chiefly of the speculative order. The tendency in grain was to a lower range of prices; in provisions to greater firmness. The receipts of grain were somewhat larger than usual, but the thaw, which set in early, led most operators to think it probable that the country roads will be in such bad order, that the receipts will diminish from this date.

Highwines were rather less active at Saturday's quotations. Holders generally asked 93c, while buyers would not pay more than 92c. The inquiry was rather light. A total of 200 brls was sold at 92c.

Dressed hogs were quiet, and rather slow at Saturday's prices, the milder weather making the shippers timid about handling them. Hence the improvement in live hogs had no effect on dressed. A total of 414 head were sold, at $4.65a[illegible], the bulk of the sales being at $4.80 for good, and $4.82 1-2a4.85 for choice. A lot of 100 head was sold at $4.90, to arrive within ten days.

Provisions were less active, but decidedly firm—holders not being anxious to sell. The receipts of live hogs were rather small, and prices better. This caused a firmer feeling in product, especially as it is now rumored that the higher prices of corn point to the fact that hog-feeding with this grain will fall off, giving lighter receipts than heretofore. The rate at which hogs have come forward recently would bring the packing of the West up to 4,000,000 head by the end of January, but it is thought that this average will not be maintained in the future. The market for pork opened firm, at Saturday's quotations, and improved 10c per brl under a good demand. Lard was firm; meats strong but quiet. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.10a13.20; do seller January, $13.30a13.40; do seller February, $13.70 [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

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MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

... bonds of the United States are now ... The '67s, for instance, quoted at ... including accrued interest since ... with gold now at 110, are over one ... above par in gold. This, of course, puts ... the further purchase of bonds by the ... Purchases will not be made at any ... above par, and even at par there is no ad... in their purchase, except stopping the in... much of the debt. While the bonds ... par, there was the additional saving ... difference between par and the price at ... were purchased. It is in view of the ... that he will not be able ... any more bonds even as low as par, ... Secretary of the Treasury has issued a ... for payment $20,000,000 more of ... of the issue of 1862; the bonds to ... on and after March 7, 1872, and inter... to cease from that date.

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It is a curious condition of things when a company which insists, like the Pacific, that its entire assets will only pay 40 cents on the dollar of its losses here, finally agrees to pay 50, and all the time goes on writing new risks in California, which new risks it takes with the promise to pay in full in case of loss. The policy-holders here who have experienced losses, naturally inquire what capital is pledged for these new risks. Is it the capital which the Pacific proposes to pay to the policy-holders here, to the extent of 50 cents on the dollar, or is it prospective capital, which the company proposes to collect in accordance with the legal assessment? If it is the latter, the claimants here may think that they also are entitled to some of it.

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	Buying.	Selling.
...	116 1-8	117 1-8
...	110 3-4	111
... (called)	110 1-4	...
...	110 3-4	111
...	110 3-4	111
..., January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
..., January and July	115 1-4	115 5-8
..., January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
...	109 1-2	109 3-4
... per cents (new issue)	109	...
...	110 1-4	110 1-2
Central Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100
Chicago City 7s	...	...
Cook County 7s	...	...
... Exchange	...	...
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... Currency	...	...
...	...	...
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	175

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Oats, bu	40,590	14,412	7,361	886
Rye, bu	4,061	2,127	...	...
Barley, bu	14,885	3,000	8,556	1,315
...	10,860	3,512	11,370	33,500
...	...	...	...	...
...	37,000	...	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	136,300	11,000	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	188,270	72,350	1,298,103	1,091,404
...	...	211	1,417	2,050
...	392,500	2,430	385,638	300,731
Tallow, lbs	49,463	4,892	...	19,943
...	53,172	42,999	9,840	31,369
Dressed hogs, No.	1,279	806	983	263
Live hogs, No.	19,364	12,486	2,837	2,391
Cattle, No.	695	353	516	654
...	122,686	506,795	102,190	234,470
...	255	283	...	430
...	29,118	33,220	2,867	48,370
...	1,168	415	...	...
...	330	448	901	2,010
...	480	920	327	1,121
...	65	...	35	168
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Flour ... were rather less active at Saturday's ... Holders generally asked 93c, while ... would not pay more than 92c. The in... was rather light. A total of 200 brls was ...

Dressed hogs were quiet, and rather slow at Saturday's prices, the milder weather making shippers timid about handling them. Hence ... improvement in live hogs had no effect on ... A total of 414 head were sold, at $4.65a... the bulk of the sales being at $4.80 for good ... and $4.12 1-2a4.35 for choice. A lot of 100 ... was sold at $4.90, to arrive within ten days. Provisions were less active, but decidedly firmer, holders not being anxious to sell. The receipts of live hogs were rather small, and prices better. ... caused a firmer feeling in product, especially as it is now rumored that the higher prices of ... point to the fact that hog-feeding with this ... will fall off, giving lighter receipts than ... anticipated. The rate at which hogs have come forward recently would bring the packing of the ... up to 4,000,000 head by the end of January. ... it is thought that this average will not be ... in the future. The market for pork opened firm, at Saturday's quotations, and improved 10c per brl under a good demand. Lard was firm; meats strong but quiet. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.10a13.20; do seller January, $13.35a13.40; do seller February, $13.70 ... seller April, $14.25. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 3-8c; do seller January, 8 3-4c; do seller February, 9c; do seller March, ... Green meats at 3 1-4c for shoulders; 5 3-8c ... short ribs; 5 1-2c for short clear, and ... 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at ... 1-4c for shoulders; 6 1-2c for rough sides ... for short ribs; 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short clear. ... Sweet pickled meats 3-4a1c higher than the above quotations. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-2a6 1-4c. ... pickled hams, 8a8 3-4c; mess beef, ...; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, ... Sales were reported of ... mess pork at $13.10; 750 brls do, seller last half December, at $13.10; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.30; 1,500 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do at $13.37 1-2; 100 brls do ... seller February, at $13.75; 500 brls do, seller April, at $14.15; 1,000 tcs lard, ... seller the month, at 8 3-8c; 500 tcs do ... 250 tcs do at 8 7-16c, loose; 5,000 pcs green ... 7 1-4c; 5,000 pcs do ... pcs do at 6 1-2c; 100,000 lbs green ... 7 1-8c; 300,000 lbs salted do, at Milwaukee, seller last half January, at 4 1-2c; 600 brls ... short clear, part seller the month, at 6 3-4c; ... green short ribs at 5 3-8c; 100 brls salted do ...; 100 brls tallow at 8 3-4c; 45 brls butch... at 8 1-4c.

Flour was rather quiet. There was but a light home demand for the high grades, while the demand for low grades on Southern account was only partially honored, owing to the fact that those grades are quite scarce. Buckwheat flour was easier, and bran was lower, being in better supply. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville City), at $8.25; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $6.75. 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) and 100 brls do (Glory), at $6.50; 100 brls do (Shell Rock), at $6.37 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do on private terms. 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.31 1-2; 100 brls do at $4.25. 50 brls rye flour at $4.30; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.25; 50 brls do at $8.00. Total, 1,250 brls. Also, 10 tons coarse corn meal at $17.50; and 20 tons bran at $18.00, on track.

Wheat was less active and weak at an average decline of 3-4c, principally owing to a rumored depression in Liverpool, with inactivity in New York. This made our local buyers indifferent about operating, and sellers were the most numerous, though they did not offer their property in sufficient quantities to break the market, which ruled very steady after the early decline produced by the news from Liverpool. A portion of the difference of 3-4c was brought out on Saturday afternoon. There was no buying for shipment, but the millers took a few car lots. The market for seller January opened at $1.22 1-4, declined to $1.21 3-4, and closed at $1.22. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.20 1-2a1.21 1-4; seller this month at $1.20a1.20 1-4, and seller February at $1.24 1-8a1.24 1-4. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 32,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20 1-4; 15,800 bu do at $1.20 1-8; 23,800 bu do at $1.20; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12 1-2. Total, 74,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at $1.03a1.05.

Corn was quite active, but 1-2a5-8c lower, in sympathy with wheat, and in consequence of larger receipts. The demand was good, both for cash lots and options, very many purchasers believing that the decline will prove to be only temporary, as a great deal of corn is now going southward from sections that used to send their grain to Chicago. The market for No. 2, cash or seller the month, opened at 42 5-8c, declined to 42c, and closed firmer at 42 1-8a42 1-4c. Seller January sold at 42 1-2a43 1-8c, closing at 42 5-8c. Seller April sold at 45 a45 1-4c. Seller May at 48a48 1-2c, and seller June at 48 1-2c, all closing firm, with buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of: 33,400 bu No. 2 at 42 5-8c; 9,800 bu do at 42 1-2c; 15,800 bu do at 42 1-4c; 93,000 bu do at 42 1-8c; 4,000 bu do at 42c; 1,800 bu rejected at 40 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 40 1-4c; 5,600 bu do at 40c; 1,600 bu do at 39 3-4c; 2,400 bu yellow at 44c, free on board cars; 1,200 bu ears at 45c delivered. Total, 169,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and 1-4c lower, New York being quoted tame, while our receipts were larger, 55 cars being reported in for to-morrow. The market for cash lots opened at 32 3-8c, and declined to 32 1-2c, closing firm. Seller January sold at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu at 32 5-8c; 8,000 bu at 32 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29 1-2c. Total, 19,400 bu.

Rye was firm, but very quiet. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 1 at 64c; and 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63 1-2c. Seller January was nominal at 64 1-4a 64 1-2c.

Barley was quiet, but firm, being in fair speculative demand. Seller January sold at 64a64 1-4c; and buyer do at 66c. Cash sales were 6,400 bu No. 2 at 63 1-2c; 3,000 bu No. 2 at 54c; 800 bu by sample at 58c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 12,800 bu.

Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

BUTTER—There was only a moderate movement in this article to-day, and prices underwent no perceptible change. The general market was firm, the only weakness being in common and inferior grades, for which there is but a limited inquiry. We make no change in our quotations: Choice dairy, 25a29c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 9a13c.

BAGGING—There was not the slightest change in the general features of this market. The demand was moderate and prices ruled steady and uniform. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17 a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Trade continues active, at full former rates. The following are the prices current: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a 3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a90.00; building brick, $12.00a15.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were in demand, and the market was steady and firm, at unchanged prices, or at $1.50a 1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.25 for medium to choice hand picked.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a 180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, and is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25 a2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a 2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was again reported quiet, with no change in values: We quote: New York factory, 13a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 12a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Continues active, and dealers are refusing to fill orders at any concession from the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00a10.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Remains quiet at $5.00a6.00 per brl, according to quality, with sales chiefly at $5.50.

EGGS—Fresh offerings were salable at 26a27c. Pickled eggs were inactive at 20a22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The fruit trade continues reasonably active at full prices. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10a 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins $2.90a 3.00; do new, $3.90a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—The leading features of this market were the same as previously noted. Lake fish were dull, but the limited stocks cause a firm feeling, and there are no sellers at any concession from the quoted prices. Salt water descriptions are easy. We make no change in our list, as follows: No. 1 white fish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; trout, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a 9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a 2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Remain quiet at unchanged prices, the market ruling weak at the annexed quotations: Apples, from store, $2.00a 3.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a 14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—Aside from sugars, which were being held with increased firmness in sympathy with New York, there was no visible change in the general features of the grocery market. Trade was good for a Monday, and with the exception noted above, prices ruled steady. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 26a 27c; Costa Rica, 25a26c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; B do, 12a12 1-8c; C do, 11 3-4a11 7-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugarhouse syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 48a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 8 3-4a9c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—Remains dull, there being very little doing aside from meeting local wants. Prices were quoted as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand continues good at the following prices: Green salted, cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 8a9c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a 60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—There was a fair movement at the following quotations: Common bar, 3a3-4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 5-8c; heavy band, 4 3-4a5 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; round and square, 4a5 1-4c; oval, 5a5 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a5 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a 13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LUMBER—The market is steady at former quotations, with a good local demand, and a fair inquiry from the country. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00a24.00
Common siding	a20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	2000
Fencing	2000
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are quiet at $3.37 1-2a3.50 for A's or star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

LEATHER—The leather trade was reported good and prices ruled comparatively steady, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 32a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 26a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30a33c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a48c; kip, light, $1.00a 1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a 85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $85.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market continues very firm, and dealers are looking for an early advance. The following are the prices current:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.50; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 33c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 33c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—The market was fairly active and firm at $4.50 rates: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Prices range the same as on the closing days of last week. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75a76c.

POTATOES—Were in good request, and were firmly held at $1.00a1.25 per bu from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Continues dull, the supply exceeding the demand. The following were the ruling rates: $1.50a2.75 for dressed chickens; $1.50a3.00 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.30a1.50 for quail; 9a11 1-2c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull at $2.85a3.00. Clover was steady at $6.25a6.37 1-2. Nothing doing in other kinds.

TEAS—There was a fairly active movement in teas, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. Prices underwent no quotable change, ranging as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a80c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a 1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a 1.10; fair to good do, 78a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Was quiet at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—No quotable change was visible in the market. Holders were firm in their demands at the following prices: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece, washed, 53a56c; medium fleece, washed, 58a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 36a38c; unwashed, coarse, 43a44c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 38a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were very quiet, selling and closing at $1.22 for wheat, seller January, and 52 3-4c for No. 2 corn, seller January. Nothing doing in other grain or produce.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10.

CATTLE—Received, 1,881. The market opened very dull. There was a fair attendance of both local and Eastern buyers, but there was little interest manifested on the part of either class, and during the forenoon few transfers were made. Later in the day, however, trade revived a little, and before the close most of the offerings had been disposed of, though at scarcely as good prices as prevailed last week, concessions of 1-8c being demanded, and, in most instances, obtained. The market closed easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs, and upward	$6.50a5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,000a1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	2.75a4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 16,000. There was a good demand for hogs, and the market was stronger. Eastern and local buyers were actively engaged, and by mid-day about everything had been picked up, sales being readily effected at $3.90 a3.95 for light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at $4.00a4.10 for medium, and at $4.12 1-2a4.30 for good to extra. The market closed firm at the above quotations. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	239	$4 05	64	277	$4 20	181	374	$4 25
47	279	4 12½	48	369	4 15	51	311	4 05
109	282	4 12½	48	229	4 15	176	236	4 05
60	264	4 05	162	333	4 10	56	334	4 10
53	253	4 00	58	269	4 05	154	321	4 10
107	245	4 00	68	203	4 07½	226	250	4 05
66	250	4 00	50	271	4 15	104	288	4 05
55	246	4 05	55	239	4 20	110	189	4 05
47	209	4 10	46	313	4 10	99	245	4 05
58	260	4 00	56	217	4 07½	95	...	4 10
49	304	4 10	54	319	4 10	98	258	4 05
62	273	4 12½	109	206	4 10	57	243	4 10
37	298	4 05	50	291	4 12½	44	372	4 15
60	185	4 05	55	316	4 07½	113	292	4 05
55	216	4 05	50	251	4 10	112	206	4 05
62	236	4 00	545	206	4 05	118	281	4 00
42	259	4 10	56	233	4 05	61	238	4 00
48	230	4 00	60	247	4 05	53	251	4 00
62	240	4 05	54	295	4 10	61	276	4 00
62	240	4 05	58	264	4 10	62	254	4 00
31	424	4 25	60	209	4 10	54	253	4 00
180	254	4 12½	50	283	4 05	50	253	4 00
340	225	4 05	63	300	4 10	50	240	4 00
46	263	4 25	226	254	4 10	95	200	4 05
46	367	4 20	48	233	4 20	40	210	4 10

SHEEP—There was a fair inquiry for fair to good mutton sheep and the few of this sort offered were promptly taken at full prices. We quote common to medium at $3.25a4.00, and good to choice $4.25a4.75. Extra would command $5.00a 5.25.

Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: One subject above all others seems to absorb the public mind, and that one is, How can our city be rebuilt so as to avoid such a calamity as has recently fallen upon us?

Now, to get at this subject correctly is to find out the best materials to be used, and the thickness of walls necessary.

For one, I would say—and I speak from observations made in the city of New York for thirty years, and in this city for the last fifteen—that good hard brick is the only material that will stand the action of fire and water. In order to prove this, let any one take a brick and a piece of any kind of stone, and heat them red hot, and then pour water on them till cold, and the story will soon be told which will stand the test. The brick will remain uninjured; and, if any kind of stone can be found to do the same, that is the kind to use in connection with the bricks, or alone.

As to the thickness of walls, that depends entirely on the class of business for which the building is intended.

My judgment is, that for all ordinary purposes, 12-inch brick walls for business blocks are sufficient. Not hollow—these are man-traps—but well laid up in good lime and sand-mortar, and all the joints well filled up so as to form one solid mass. Then let the timbers be so cut as to have a bearing for 4 inches on the walls, but clear at the top. Reject all iron anchors on the side-walls, as they do no good, and have a tendency to heave the walls in case of fire. The front and the rear walls should be well anchored.

The next question is, How far should the timbers or other woodwork be placed from the outside of the walls to guard against fire? The fire law in New York was, and I suppose is still, that four inches was sufficient, and experience and long observation have proved the fact.

If I were going to build a warehouse for the use of heavy merchandise, and did not know how thick the walls should be, I would consult a good architect.

And here let me say that I consider Chicago in no way behind any city in the Union in the knowledge and skill of her architects, as the most of them have brought with them the experience of years from other cities. I hope that our Common Council will reject the plan of compelling our citizens to build sixteen-inch walls for ordinary purposes, as being a waste of land and of means, which few are able to stand or lose.

A few words on dwelling-houses: In New York City we were permitted to build with eight-inch walls thirty feet high, from the curb-stone to the gutter in the rear, running the front up so as to give a proper pitch to the roof. And I consider such a building as much fire-proof as though built of thicker walls, other things being equal. The main thing, if I understand it, is to guard against fire from the outside, and this can't be done as long as wooden cornices, doors, and windows are in use.

Keep all wood-work four inches from the outside, and, in all ordinary fires, you are safe. But do not compel us to build castles to guard against that which may never happen again.

And then, again, it is proposed to drive all of our mechanics who work in wood out of the city. This looks, to me, to be a little hard. For one, I had as soon live alongside of a well regulated carpenter-shop as a building filled with cotton goods. The question is, what constitutes a well regulated carpenter-shop? I would say one that never permits more than a load of shavings to accumulate at any one time, and in no case any smoking, and no lights to be used except gas.

Then, again, if you drive them away, what will be done with all of our stables and hay-lofts? I imagine we shall find it hard to draw the line.

I am in no way engaged in the building business, nor have I spoken to any who are. My motto is, Fair play to all, with proper restrictions.

For one, I think the way our chimneys and flues are allowed to be built is the fruitful cause of the most of our fires. And I think it would pay the city well to have an Inspector, whose duty should be to look after this matter, as well as after the carpenter shops, stables, &c. Yours, very truly, R. C. AKERLY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.

The Railroad Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Much of late has been said, through your columns, with regard to railways, their crossings, their depots, their locations, &c. Now let me obtrude my views upon the attention of your readers; which would be, to obtain from the city, and, through it, from the National Government, the right to locate as many of the railroads as choose to avail themselves of the same, including all future applicants, upon the lake front; allowing, say, one to two miles from the east line of Michigan avenue, starting from the mouth of the river, and running south, parallel with Michigan avenue, to a point in the vicinity of Cottage Grove, comprising several thousand acres, including space sufficient for our lake commerce, not only for the present, but for the future,—a sort of Atlantic Docks, thus facilitating the transfer of freights from car to car, and from car to vessel, to depot, and to warehouse; the city charging barely sufficient to defray the expenses of obtaining the consent of the government, engineering, draw-bridges, streets, &c., through the same, which can be piled and filled by it more easily than by any other parties, and will undoubtedly at once settle the vexed question of incoming railroad lines, their crossings, the depreciation of real estate, the danger to life, &c.; all the Northern and Northwestern lines coming in on the lake, east of the North Side lake-drive; the Western, in on the old Galena line, perhaps necessitating the purchase of the half-block upon each side of that thoroughfare, being the most depreciated and most accessible of any; the Southern and Eastern coming in on the Illinois Central, or on the lake still east of it. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, Great Eastern, and other railroads can, if they so elect, sell their real estate along their lines, and avail themselves of the routes as above, thus concentrating, by means of a draw-bridge, all the lines upon the lake-front, where all can avail themselves of one or more union depots, warehouses, elevators, vessels, and the transhipment of through freight East, West and South.

How will it be possible, in the near future, for the city to accommodate all the incoming lines, numbering, perhaps, 60 or 100, and rolling in from 1,000 to 1,200 trains daily, unless this space shall be provided? E. S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.

$200,000.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About two years and a half ago the railroads interested in securing a portion of the lake front paid over to Walter Kimball, then City Comptroller, the sum of $200,000. Upon some pretended quibble, this sum, with 6 per cent interest, now amounting to $230,000, still remains in the hands of Mr. Kimball. It is time that this sort of *financial* management should come to an end. If it does not, and that speedily, the expectations of the people in electing the Fire-Proof ticket will be sadly disappointed.

The city of Chicago needs the $200,000 *now*. Will THE TRIBUNE call the attention of the public to the way in which it has been bamboozled about this money for the last two years? This is no time for trifling. A TAX-PAYER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.

—The Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, projected some years ago, is to run from Decatur, Ill., southeastward through Mattoon to Olney, and thence more directly southward to Mount Vernon, near the southeast corner of Indiana. The Indiana part of the road is nearly, if not quite, completed. The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Road, now nearly completed, will supply the northwestern section, and now it is said that, as soon as the latter is done, work between Mattoon and Olney will be commenced.

CITY GOVERNMENTS.

The Bill to Incorporate Cities and Towns.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your issue of Sunday contains a synopsis of one of the most important bills now pending before the General Assembly of this State. I allude to Senate bill 178, "For the Incorporation of Cities." "As the city is, so is the country," is a proverb as true of this country as of the countries of Europe.

It is understood that the Senate Committee has given this bill much thought and labor, but it does appear to me that there are some radical defects in it.

The first and greatest, is the retention of the "infamous" ward system of electing our city rulers.

While the writer of this is a convert to the "cumulative vote" system of electing city officers, yet believing that *this* Legislature cannot be prevailed upon to adopt it, I will not discuss its great advantages; but why blindly tread in the tracks of our predecessors in this matter of wards. Why not elect one-half of the Aldermen each year by general ticket.

Would any sane man, if it was an original proposition as to the organization of a city government, ever seriously think of cutting every little municipality in the State into two or a dozen different wards. In England cities have been formed by the union of "boroughs" in the manner, to some extent, that we sometimes unite independent towns into one municipality; but in England the "boroughs" retained, and still retain, their local self-governments.

In the United States, at the beginning of the government, in imitation of our English forefather's "borough" system, we divided our cities into wards, with simply imaginary election lines, without any local governments in the wards.

Having commenced thus, must we continue in the same way? It is true, that no other State in the Union has abolished the ward system, but Illinois, in the formation of her late constitution, has shown herself to be the first State of the Union, in the science of government.

A convention of the Mayors of cities in this State was held last year at Springfield, and their testimony (with one single exception) was, that the ward system was productive of extravagance of expenditure, lowered the standard of Aldermen, and was generally productive of evil in the government of the city.

A ward Alderman—as a rule—goes to the Council to represent his special locality only, and to benefit his ward at the expense of the remainder of the city. One of the "Mayors" stated that in his city, of two wards, not a dollar could be expended in one unless a like amount was spent in the other; if it could not be then expended it had to stand to the credit of the other ward upon the city books, and this in a city where one ward was twice as large and as important as the other. The experience of that city, is to a large extent the experience of every city in the State, including Chicago.

It is possible that the system of making improvements, sidewalks, &c., by special assessment may be done away with; if so, imagine the extravagance of expenditure that the ward system will lead us to. If a sidewalk is to be built in one ward, you must build an equal amount of sidewalk, probably, in every ward of the city. No expenditure can be made out of the general fund of the city, that the Aldermen of every other ward in the city will not demand a like expenditure in his ward; and often whether it is needed or not.

Look at the combinations that are formed every year upon the passage of the annual Appropriation bill in our own city to procure really the benefiting of localities, at the general public expense. Much that is called corruption is nothing more than these combinations of representatives of different localities. Strike out this ward system, and I believe that you have hit the "root of the evil" in city government.

One great benefit to result from electing your Aldermen by the city at large will be found to be in the elevating of the "standard" of your Aldermen as a class. Better men will be selected. There is many a "ward bummer" who could secure the place of Alderman from a ward who would not have the "face" to ask the vote of the city for the position.

Aldermen, instead of representing petty wards, will represent the *whole people*, and will feel the responsibility and accountability of the position.

If to elect the County Board of Cook County (and who doubts it?) by the people of the county was a wise provision of the new constitution, why should not the rulers of Quincy, Peoria, Chicago, and all other cities of the State, be elected by the voters at large in the respective cities? Your County Board of Cook is a great improvement upon your old Board of Supervisors, and it is believed that a Board of Aldermen elected by the city at large would be equally as superior to those who have been heretofore elected by the ward system.

THE POWERS OF THE MAYORS.

The bill is very objectionable in the limitations upon the power of removal given to the Mayors. It really gives no power of removal because it requires the assent of two-thirds of the Council to make the removal effectual.

Our Chicago charter gives the Mayor the right to prefer charges against a city officer and the Council by a majority vote to remove. Mayor Mason tried it twice, and although there was no doubt of the unfitness of the persons complained of, both attempts were failures, in fact miserable farces, and always must be under such a ... of removal. There must be a head, and that head should be the Mayor. Hold him responsible for the management of the city affairs but give him the power to meet that responsibility.

If our legislators would theorize less, and regard the "science of city government" in a more practical light, it would be better for the people. Would you expect an individual, carrying on a large manufactory, to do it successfully if he had three men instead of one at the head of each department, or if he had no power to remove an incompetent superintendent or overseer of any department or branch of the manufactory? And I ask would it be just to hold him responsible for the management of the institution, if he had no power to remove—whenever he thought the interest of the business required it—an incompetent or dishonest servant.

I would, however, require the Mayor, when he removed an officer to report the reasons for the removal to the Council at its next meeting; but let the power of removal be vested in the Mayor, to be exercised whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city require it. A respect for "public opinion" would prevent any oppressive or arbitrary exercise of power.

There are other imperfections in this bill, but the length of this letter does not warrant me in now referring to them. If the two "reforms" above commented on are obtained, it is confidently believed that it will be no longer a common remark that "municipal government under Republican institutions is a failure." LEX.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

A Card.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 8.

To the Wholesale Hardware, Iron, and Stove Merchants of Chicago:

In my feeble capacity, allow me, in a few words, to express my sympathy for you in your great misfortune; also, to render what encouragement I am able to do, not only by confining my purchases more closely to Chicago in future, but in remitting as promptly as circumstances will admit, thereby lending a helping hand to the future welfare of Chicago merchants.

Among these I may name Hibbard & Spencer, John F. Rathbone & Co., Jones & Laughlins, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Miller Bros. & Keep, and others, who, by their pluck and untiring energy, have, in the remarkable space of thirty days, completed temporary stores, filled them with entire new stocks, and have so far resumed business that their sales exceed those of any November in years; which must be very encouraging in this time of emergency.

The hardware fraternity throughout the Northwest are greatly indebted in thus being able to retain their business relations with Chicago merchants; and, by remitting promptly all accounts due by them, the assistance they can render at this time will be simply immense.

The first three named firms will confer a favor by sending a statement of my account, upon the receipt of which I will cheerfully remit the balance due.

Trusting that this will meet with the approbation of all concerned, I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully, JOHN PLANE.

Reform in the Legislative Department of the City.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As our citizens are now alive to municipal abuses and wrongs, and as our Legislature is importuned to provide remedies, I propose to make a few suggestions in reference thereto.

Municipal evils have received a large share of the thought and attention of the thinkers of the country during the last year. Several articles have appeared from time to time in the *Nation* and other metropolitan journals, thoroughly exposing them, and pointing out, in a masterly manner, the viciousness and rottenness of the whole system of municipal government *as administered*. None, however, have suggested, and few have undertaken to suggest, adequate remedies. Whatever suggestions have been made have chiefly related to the executive departments, but none to the legislative. Yet it is notorious that, bad as are the administrative departments, the legislative is, if possible, worse.

The question to be determined in the outset is, What is the direct and immediate cause of this? It seems to me that it is principally due to the *mode* of selecting Aldermen. In this city there is, and formerly, in most of the cities of the country, there was, but one board, or body, elected from comparatively small districts by the votes of such districts. It was believed that the creation of another and smaller body, elected from somewhat larger districts by the votes of such districts, would be a check upon the other body and an improvement. This expedient has been tried in most of the large Eastern, as well as Western cities, and has, especially in New York, proven a delusion and a snare. It has only increased the number of blood-suckers very nearly in proportion to the number of such body. The trouble with the system is, that, in both cases, the representatives are elected from too small districts. In our system of divisions and wards, this feature is peculiarly objectionable. It leads to jealousies and rivalries, and these to combinations and rings, always resulting in bad legislation. An Alderman desirous of making a little cheap popularity in his own division or ward concludes that his surest thing to secure his re-election is to get an appropriation for an engine house, school house, park, or some other purely local purpose; and, to carry his scheme, combines with other Aldermen of like wants and purposes, until scheme upon scheme is combined mountain high, and without any particular thought or care as to their necessity or propriety.

It is unnecessary to cite cases of this and divers similar kinds, as recollection will furnish many.

Another result of the present mode of electing Aldermen is, that they, in fact, and to the public detriment to a great extent, control the estimates made by, and the action and appointments of, the Boards of Public Works and Police. Expressly or impliedly, Aldermen vote for appropriations for these boards, or to be expended by them, because a friend or adherent has been, or will be, appointed to some place; or because the boards have recommended an appropriation for some pet scheme. Other and equally obnoxious measures are carried, acts done, and appointments made, to secure the votes of Aldermen; which may be traced to the desire of Aldermen to carry their own wards for re-election, or to secure the election of some friend.

The idea seems to have become prevalent among many Aldermen that they are merely the representatives of their respective wards, instead of the *whole* city; so much so, that you may not unfrequently hear Aldermen unblushingly declare that "Such a measure may be a very good one, and ought to pass, but they can't vote for it, because it would kill them in their wards." These results will always be more or less frequent while the present vicious system of division, districts, and wards continue, or are created.

To make a City Legislator feel that he represents the whole city, and to insure action from him that will redound to the benefit of the entire city, you must make the entire voting population of the city his constituents.

It is suggested, after considerable observation of the working of the present system, and not a little thought upon the subject, that the creation of a comparatively small body, elected on a general ticket by the entire city, and on the cumulative voting system, would be a substantial remedy—not, probably, a perfect one, but a vast improvement. Municipal legislation ought not to be the result of partisanship. It should be directed simply to the safety and development of the city, and to the intellectual and material interests of the citizens. But, if to be controlled by party, the cumulative voting plan will not, under ordinary circumstances, change the relations of parties. The party in the majority, if wise in its action, will always be able to elect a majority of the Aldermen, or board. If not wise and prudent, then, on any system, it will and ought to, be beaten. The system proposed will be the same as that provided in the new constitution for the election of County Commissioners, except the addition of the plan of cumulative voting. The terms of the first board can be determined by lot, dividing the number into three equal classes—the first class holding one year, the second two, and the third three,—thereby making the term three years, and electing five annually after the first election.

New Method of Fire-Roofing.

We have examined a new and improved method of rendering buildings fire-proof in fact as well as name. The great fire has demonstrated the fact that a building constructed of non-combustible material will, by the conducting of heat through the parti-walls, floors, and roof, from an adjacent burning building, soon bulge and crack; the walls twist the iron beams, and let fall the brick floors, and soon renders the building a fit prey for the flames. The fact that a new step must be taken in fire-proof construction is apparent. Mr. Geo. O. Garnsey, architect of this city, has just patented a method that he thinks will supersede all others. He constructs the floors, roof, walls, and partitions, with hollow spaces, filled with non-conducting fire-proof material, and, in case of fire, immediately floods the same with water by a simple apparatus, thus effectually preventing the heat striking through or the fire communicating by the ends of joist, as in many cases water is used in such quantities as to dampen the work only, and not to injure it. All who are interested in the building of our city and using the best methods, will do well to call at Mr. Garnsey's office, No. 472 Wabash avenue, and examine for themselves.

Where Trumbull Stands.

Washington (Dec. 7.) Despatch to the New York World.

The bogus interview between Senator Trumbull and the correspondent of a Louisville newspaper, which has been republished in the Washington papers, creates great amusement in well-informed political circles here, and especially to the Illinois Senator himself, who flatly denies the position there given him. The Judge has been one of the few Republican Senators who differed with Grant on questions involving vital principles, and not on mere minor details relating to Federal patronage and the appointment of his favorites to office. He makes no secret of his opposition to Grant and the administration, as his official career for the last three years in the Senate demonstrates. He thinks that Grant has come to him (rather than he has gone back to Grant. For several sessions he has advocated amnesty, civil service reform, and revenue reform, and his bills on these subjects have all been heretofore voted down by administration Senators solidly. Now, the President has recommended all these measures in his last annual message, and in this respect has come clear over to Trumbull. The Illinois Senator is still at issue with the President with regard to his past and proposed policy toward the Southern States. He was the most persistent opponent of the Ku-Klux bill when it was first under discussion, and he will still oppose its extension—as will undoubtedly be recommended when the proper time comes, as it certainly will during the present session. He claims to be as independent to criticise the acts and measures of the administration now as in times past. This is about Mr. Trumbull's position. He is not in favor of Grant's renomination if a better man can be had. As a choice between two evils, or as between an old Hunker Democrat and Grant, he would certainly take the latter. He thinks the Republican party has many good and tried men who would be of more service to the country in times of peace than the present occupant of the White House, and he hopes their claims will be considered in the next National Republican Convention. After that convention shall have outlined parties and nominated its candidate, there will be ample time to hear from the Illinois Senator.

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Cutlery (Wholesale.) RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.

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Dentists. J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av. GEO. H. CUSHING, 520 Michigan av. J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts. M. B. CLEVELAND, 367 West Monroe st. M. S. DEAN, 350 Michigan av., bet 15th and 16th sts. ELLIS & HAMILTON, 934 Wabash av. L. EATON (for. 34 Wash.), Cottage Grove av., cor. 35th. GEO. J. LEWIS, late of 121 E., now 230 W. Wash. st. J. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison. M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.

Dental Depot. SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Drapers and Tailors. W. L. BARNUM, 69 Wabash av. JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st. WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st. S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av. CHAS. E. GODFREY, 357 Wabash av. WM. H. GRUBEY, 127 West Washington st. WM. GREUS & CO., 173 West Washington st. JOHN B. HALL, 430 Wabash av. CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S Halsted. GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court. H. H. HUSTED, 622 Wabash av. J. B. McFARLAND, 257 West Madison st. W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st. JOHN STEVENSON, 146 and 148 23d-st. (up-stairs). HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st. R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash av.

Druggists (Retail.) BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st. BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth. J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale). E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st. FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st. HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st. LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av. TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 847, 849 and 851 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions. GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale). BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st. D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 694 Wabash av. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State. RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission). SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 378 State st.

Dyers and Scourers. COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 93 W. Madison st. AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 382 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers. S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st. A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av. ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood). BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington. A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.) C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons. PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick. ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale). E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries. L. A. TALCOTT, 76 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c. LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av. A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st. POTTER, KING & CO., 201 Michigan av. WM. W. STRONG, 383 to 389 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting. GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st. WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st. N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st. J. WINGRAVE JR. & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front). H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.) PAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st. HART BROS., 174 Mich. av, bet. Adams and Jackson. WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions. D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family). JAMES R. HODGES, 873 State st. STANTON & CO., 887 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale). Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS, s.w. cor Green & W'sh'tn. BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan av. DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts. J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court. DAY, ALLEN & CO., 65s Michigan av. JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 166 W. Lake st. FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av. GALE BROTHERS, 22 Michigan av. GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av. HARMON MESSER & CO., 143 Michigan ave. KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 19 River st. KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st. W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 765 State st. McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab. MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green. W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st. REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar. J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 68 North Desplaines st. SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st. P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail). P. GILLESPIE, 1025 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder. "DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 240 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods. E. E. EATON, 794 State st.

Hair Goods. M. GLASSBROOK, bet. 22d st. and 786 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry. F. CAMPBELL, 132 Twenty-second & 312 W. Madison.

Hardware (Wholesale.) HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph. EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av. E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st. LARABEE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st. MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State st.

Hardware (Retail.) H. W. COOLIDGE, 363 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.) WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail). BISHOP & BARNES, 669 Wabash av. BREWSTER (cor. Field, Leiter & Co.), 22d & State. MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 642 State st. THOS. E. MORRIS, 372 West Madison st. JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale). KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st. KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Harness, Saddlery, &c. BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c. CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st. J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.

Highwines. KILIAN BROS., 41 West Lake st.

Hoisting Machines. J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy. HALSEY BROS., 764 State st.

Hops and Malt. HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire). O. W. BARRETT & CO., 392 Wabash and 52 Canal. JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life). CHICAGO LIFE, 282 W. Washington st. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av. CHARTER OAK, 402 West Washington st. ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av. ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 679 Wabash av. JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 660 Wab. av. LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st. MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 41 Desplaines st. MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 193 Washington st. MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 52 South Canal st. NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon. NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av. NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison. REPUBLIC, 384 West Monroe st. ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 283 W. Madison. SECURITY LIFE, 726 Wabash av. UNION MUTUAL, 846 Wabash av. UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 96 W. Washington. WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash. WASHINGTON, 586 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers. THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton. LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c. M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph. HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av. JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail). COGSWELL & CO., 206 West Madison st. WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av. GILES, 294 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st. GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Michigan av. C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st. C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st. WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st. N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av. A. H. MILLER, 670 Wabash av. R. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av. C. D. PEACOCK, 94 W. Madison st. WENDELL & HYMAN, 536 Wabash av.

Job Printers. CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson st. P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 329 Madison st. HAZLETT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st. J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale). BROWN & BOHNER, 309 Mich av., near Congress st. CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st. H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers. CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 525 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters. I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 631 Wab av. FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court. ALEXANDER & DEAN, 137 West Madison st. JOHN C. BARKER, Room 9, 143 West Madison st. BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash av. W. T. BURGESS, 165 Washington st. ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st, Room 13. COUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 434 Wabash av. HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st. CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 95 Canal. DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av. GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st. ISRAEL HOLMES, 866 State st., near 18th st. THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal. MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av. MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison. P. McHUGH, 30 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph. M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 143 West Madison. M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av. SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av. S. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 866 State st. SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 380 Wabash av. TENNY McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash. TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal. E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st. HENRY WALLER, 189 West Washington st. A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st. WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av. WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av. WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools. C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings. P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st. D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av. TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c. J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing. EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st. C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables. M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger. J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber. J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.

Malt. WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working. C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods. HOPSON & Co., 500 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.) D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st. GAGE BROS & CO., 961 Indiana av. KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st. MAYNON, DALY & CO., 145 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures. RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers. TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st. WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders. HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c. A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish. F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 93 to 97 S. Canal st. A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 548 Wab. av.

Oil and Gasoline. KENLEY & JENKINS, 69 Market st.

Paints. HEATH & MILLIGAN, 163 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc. ARMSTRONG & CO., 524 State st. CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal. JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers. WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers. J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st. BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av. CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st. HAND & ELSWORTH, 58 North Jefferson st. McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake. NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st. OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades. J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State. E. RIGBY, 624 State st. T. G. SHEPHERD, 522 State st. D. T. WALKER, 986 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding. E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Paper Collars. PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker. A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st. LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.

Physicians and Surgeons. LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 359 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments. J. BAUER, 270 and 617 Michigan av. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av. LYON & HEALY, Wab av. & 16th st, and 287 W Mad st. GEO. A. PRINCE & COS., 551 Wabash av. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth st. ROOT & CADY, 642 Michigan av. ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal. A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 285 West Randolph st.

Publishers. GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 31 S. Carpenter.

Pumps. W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c. H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel. NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies. CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams. C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts. VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots. NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 439 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes. HENRY A. BROMLEY, 513 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan. A. J. AVERILL, 600 Wabash av. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av. HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av. JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st. BALDWIN DAVIS, 53 South Halsted st. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av. W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av., & 290 West Randolph. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st. JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 122 West Washington st. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4. OLINGER & BALLARD, 536 Wabash av. ROZET & ELLIS, 382 Michigan av. H. O. STONE, 472 Wabash av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts. SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st. FRED. L. FOKE & CO., 540 Michigan av.

Roofing Materials. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants. THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware. HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof). DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 448 State st. HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st. MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt. HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth). N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers. BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st, near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

Seeds. JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines. AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 154 South Halsted st. "BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st. ELLIPTIC, 333 West Madison st. GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson. GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 368 W. Madison st. MANHATTAN, 394 Wabash av. SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 681 Wabash av. THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 295 S. Halsted st. WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 578 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist. BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers. GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods. WM. B. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st. WILSON BROS., 931 Wab. av., and 88 W. Washington.

Show Cases. D. BARCLAY, 734 W. Lake st. N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 281 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener. FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 135 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging. D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting. A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c. EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock. C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stoves (Wholesale.) J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st. S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington. TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 Lake st. WHITE & BOSSMAN, 346 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail.) BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces. FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house. A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 213 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.) PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods. TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware. FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av., nr V. Buren.

Transportation. GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers. CHAS. T. WILT, 395 Wabash av. HASKELL & BRO., 426 Wabash and 44 S. Halsted.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. Van Buren. MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 13th sts.

Tags. DENNISON & CO., 38 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers. HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.

Undertaker. C. H. JORDAN, 88 Curtis, near Madison st. JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale). SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 25 and 27 Jackson st. WOLF & MICHAEL, 21 and 23 W Madison.

Wire Cloths and Netting. CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale). WARNER & FELIX, 301 and 303 Michigan av. VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers. NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 12 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass. PAGE & SPRAGUE, 398 and 398 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery. BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced re-building our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEST & CO., Fancy Goods & Toys, 151, also at 50 cents. 278 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

CUTLERY.

THE ARCADE CUTLERY STORE, 353 West Madison-st., Will sell Common Table Knives at 60 cents to $3 a set. Hard Rubber and Ivory-Handled Knives, in great variety, good and cheap. Spanish Black Carvers, Plated Forks and Spoons. Warranted as represented.

WANTED.

WANTED, For cash, a Lot 50x130 (corner preferred), suitable for a first-class wholesale business, located on the South Side, north of Jackson and east of Wells-st. Owners who expect a fancy price need not apply. Address, with description and price, C, care of National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MASONIC, ODDFELLOWS & K. OF PYTHIAS LODGES.

Those who were burned out in Chicago, or others, can be supplied with Regalia at the lowest possible prices, by the undersigned. Also, R. A. Chapters. Having the same workpeople as before the great fire, we are fully able to make anything to order that is required. JOHN C. W. BAILEY, 160 Warren-av., Chicago.

PLANING AND RESAWING ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The business of Dressing, Matching and Sawing Lumber I have resumed at 55 Ohio-st., near river, and solicit from the people of Chicago, lumbermen, and others, a portion of their patronage, promising them fair prices, good work, and attention to business. Teaming done at the lowest prices. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MALT. HAVING COMPLETELY REBUILT MY MALT HOUSE, 492, 494, & 496 North State-st., I am prepared to fill orders for Malt the same as before the fire. CHAS. POPE.

REAL ESTATE.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE

Parties wishing to exchange Chicago Real Estate for property that can be made available in a short time, will call between 4 and 5 p. m., at 476 West Adams-st. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS, Attorney-at-Law.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice—Copartnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm and name of A. L. Katz & Co., for the purpose of a Wholesale Cigar Business. A. L. KATZ, Chicago. WERTHEIM & HAAGE, LaSalle, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Wesley and George Iredale is this day dissolved. Evanston, Dec. 11, 1871.

LONDON.

A Novelist Sued for Libel.

Portraiture of Real Personages in Works of Fiction.

How Swinburne Figures in a Recent Novel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A novelist, who is also the editor of a London daily paper (the *Advertiser*), is being prosecuted for libelling an attorney. If Mr. Train, the prosecutor, is really the "Mr. Gorwin" of the story, he is, no doubt, treated very harshly. No one believing in the truth of the sketch would go to him for counsel in a difficulty. But I want to know whether this kind of action is to be common? A commotion among authors has already begun. I rarely read a novel, by a clever author, without finding in it one or more familiar faces. Mr. Disraeli has not written a novel without a sketch, under an assumed name, of a public personage. He gave the world Count D'Orsay and Theodore Hook, and made Wilson Croker odious under the name of "Mr. Rigby," long before he thought of M. Capel, and limned him as Mr. Catesby. There was actually a "key" to Coningsby. Mr. Thackeray made people in London society laugh by the closeness of his caricatures. Charles Dickens thought of a near relative when he created Mr. Micawber, and admitted that Leigh Hunt suggested to him some of the characteristics of Mr. Skimpole. Lord Lytton pinned one public man after another to the wall in his "England and the English." Mr. Anthony Trollope is maligned if he has not made fancy portraits of Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone in recent stories; and Charles Lever has pointed with outstretched finger at a score of diplomatists, Lords Lieutenant, Irish Judges, counsel, and-so-forth. I hardly know where I should stop if it were expedient to continue the enumeration. And these are only notabilities. How private acquaintances have fared I leave the reader to judge. A fashionable novelist, a lady, said to me the other day, "You know who so and so are!"—mentioning characters in her novels. I confessed I did not, and she proceeded to tell me in detail. Some sketched themselves; others their wives, their children, their brothers and sisters, their acquaintances, their lawyer, their parson, their schoolmaster. One of the plainest instances of caricature is in a novel before me, called, "Two Plunges for a Pearl," by Mortimer Collins. In this book is given, with others, the poet, Mr. Algernon Swinburne, and under the thinnest of disguises. Read the following:

A new arrival, of the other sex, was staying with the Earl,—Mr. Reginald Swynfen, favorite poet of the ladies and the pre-Raffaelites. A little man, built like a grasshopper, but with energy enough to inform the bodies of both Anak and Chang. It was hard to criticize Swynfen's face for the vast amount of bright yellow hair which he wore wherever hair would grow; but his eyes, small and deep-sunk, were of an intense blue, like the first flame of a lucifer match. Swynfen firmly believed himself the greatest living poet; and his fury, if anybody ventured to doubt this, was exquisitely amusing. His excitable brain could stand but little wine; a pint of claret made him as mad as the Atys of Catullus. He wore a violet velvet morning coat, cravat and ruffles of lace, a waistcoat of white silk, buckskin breeches, and top-boots. Every button visible on his person was an antique gold coin. Thus accoutred, he had ridden to Lepel's on a piebald horse,—a thing of beauty and a joy forever, in his own eyes. He was smoking Honey Dew from a wonderful Viennese meerschaum, with certain choice carving of Aphrodite and Adonis. He always smoked Honey Dew, though it invariably made him ill.

Reginald Swynfen makes love to the heroine, and in this supremely ridiculous fashion:

Miss Lepel was a good deal surprised when he suddenly exclaimed ——, she had seated herself on a rustic chair beneath a Portugal laurel, and he stood before her ——

"I love you, lady."

She looked at him with a mischievous humor which he was unable to perceive, but uttered no word.

"Ay," he went on, "and with no boyish fancy; with the bitter-sweet love of a man who has sounded all the depths of delight,—who has been wrecked on every shore of sorrow. So do I love you that I would kill any other man who looked upon you—that I would have you all my own—that I would rain passionate kisses upon you as the stormy sky rains them on the sobbing sea."

This rhapsody Mr. Reginald Swynfen uttered with such swift vehemence that Miss Lepel, a well-conducted young lady, was utterly perplexed. As he grew more violent, she was rising from her seat, when he—suiting the action to the word—suddenly forced her back again, and kissed her on brow, and eyelids, and lips, as if he had been Apollo and she the flying Daphne.

"A pretty position" was Geraldine Lepel's thought, as he almost stifled her.

The whole absurdity of the thing flashed upon her at once. There would be an endless laugh if the affair were known; and her brother would probably horsewhip the unfortunate poet. It was too ridiculous.

But a magnificent idea occurred to her. The chair on which she was sitting, and to which he had forced her back, was fronted by a gravel path, on the other side whereof she remembered seeing a cylindrical hole, some twelve feet deep, the beginning of a well. Her brother had altered his mind about its position, but had not yet given orders for filling it up. The stalwart lass made up her mind in a moment; rose from her seat, taking the impassioned little poet off the ground as she did so; half forced, half carried him across the path, until he was on the verge of the well, and then dropped him into it with much greater ease than Lady Audley did her luckless husband. True, he rather grazed the side of the pit (which was weeping clay) in his descent; but the vigorous swiftness with which she disembarrassed herself of his clutching arms might have taught the poet (were such lesson possible) that physical strength is sometimes more important than the most wonderful faculty of alliteration. Reaching the bottom, he found himself in about six inches of slush, which, as he was in boots, mattered very little. The verge of the pit, where he could just see the fairy feet of his goddess, was about six feet beyond his utmost stretch of arm.

Geraldine Lepel, having thus got rid of her lover, had a hearty laugh at his expense. Comparing him at that moment with Launcelot Lydiard, he wore a ridiculous aspect; for our hero did not look like a man who would indulge in a sudden rape of kisses, still less like one whom she could carry across a gravel-path and drop into a well.

And now, what was to be done? Reginald Swynfen, at the bottom of the pit, with nose and waistcoat defiled by damp clay, felt like a tiger and looked like a fool. Miss Lepel addressed him with quiet deliberation:

"It is very unfortunate that you should have slipped into that hole, Mr. Swynfen; but I dare say my brother won't consider you a trespasser for *that*. Somebody is sure to be coming this way before evening. I hope you will soon be helped out."

Away went Geraldine, full of amusement, leaving her wild wooer, vowing rabid revenge, at the bottom of his hole,—yet resolved to be taciturn for the present, having no wish to be either laughed at or horsewhipped. Both are fatal to poetry.

Has not the gifted young author of "Atalanta in Calydon" good grounds for an action against this novelist?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Jacob Thorp, the eldest Methodist in Peoria County, died at Lancaster on the 1st inst., at the advanced age of 89.

—Christian Schurtz, a young farmer living near Metamora, was murdered on the 4th inst., by some unknown person. Daniel Goldsmith, who had been employed on the farm, has been arrested on suspicion.

—The fire at Lincoln, on Wednesday last, was most disastrous, and the work of destruction terrible. Twenty frame stores and four stables were destroyed. The stocks of goods were partially removed, although most of them were badly damaged. The wind was extremely favorable, or a large portion of the brick blocks would have been consumed. The loss is now estimated at $50,000.

—Miss Gerty Florence, a rope-walker accompanying Professor Martino, was severely injured at an exhibition in Peoria, a few evenings since, by falling from a rope.

—In the Circuit Court of Pike County, at Pittsfield, last Tuesday, Bartholomew Barnes was convicted of the murder of John Gresham, and was sentenced by Judge Higbee to be hanged, being the first time in the history of the Circuit Court of that county that a man has been sentenced to death.

—A man named John McCarthy died at Sterling, on the 4th instant, from exposure to the cold while drunk.

—Small-pox has made its appearance in Chenoa, El Paso, Secor, Pontiac, and Wenona.

—At the High School at Lacon, on Tuesday last, Mrs. McManigle, wife of a resident dentist, entered during school-hours, and, with a "curling-iron," knocked down the Principal, Mr. S. M. Tucker. A publication of names of the High School scholars in the Lacon papers recently, with the grade of study of each, in which Mrs. M.'s daughter's standing was not marked very high, greatly enraged her mother. On Monday a rule of the school was violated by Miss McManigle, and, when questioned, she manifested such rudeness and obstinacy that Mr. Tucker requested her to take her books and leave the school. This order brought the final vengeance of Tuesday. Mr. T. was struck near the right ear, but not seriously hurt.

IOWA.

Edwin Forrest is to visit Council Bluffs, professionally, in the first week in January.

—A portion of the new railroad bridge at Davenport was carried away by the ice on the 5th inst., involving a loss of $5,000 to the contractors.

—The Street Commissioner of DesMoines got out suits for poll tax in alphabetical order, from the polling books, to find that some were over age, some dead, and the costs exceeding the amount to be collected. The order was rescinded, and the tax remains unpaid.

—Judge Grant, of Davenport, is busily preparing injunction papers for the purpose of contesting the election held in that city a few days ago, upon which occasion a large sum of money was voted to build Water-Works. The question to be decided is, whether the city has the constitutional right to issue any more bonds.

—The Rev. M. C. Kempsey, late pastor of the Baptist church at Monticello, has been appointed Financial Agent of the Cedar Valley Seminary, located at Osage.

—The Tipton *Advertiser* says an eagle attempted to capture a pig, in that county, last week, but was himself captured. From tip to tip of its wings it measured over seven feet.

—The dam at Farmington is being taken out, and the stone used in the new Capitol building at Des Moines: which destroys another of the few existing evidences of the celebrated Des Moines River Improvement Company.

—Lowrie & Smith, of Boone, have lately made out a transcript deed that is thirty feet long. It shows the transfer of 2,000 pieces of land, situated in Northwestern Iowa, and all owned by one man.

—A handsome woman named Garst has created a sensation near Osceola by leaving her farmer-husband and children, and eloping with a dashing young man.

—At a recent wedding in Taylor County, a fee of 25 cents was exacted at the door from each spectator,—the sum obtained being appropriated to starting the young couple in housekeeping.

—Joseph B. Crowley, formerly a conductor on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, died recently at Lancaster, New Hampshire.

—Dubuque has nine packing houses in operation at the present time.

—Seven deaths in Decorah have been caused by intemperance within a year.

—The hog crop of Iowa for 1871 is estimated at 1,008,571 hogs—an increase of 40 per cent over that of 1870.

WISCONSIN.

—The lumber companies at Menominee are making preparations to put in 15,000,000 logs from the burned timber thereabouts.

—Cricklair's new opera house will be opened at Green Bay this week.

—Oconto seems to be a peculiarly fatal place. Last week, James McCann was killed by falling from a gravel train; Jeremiah Quirk in a similar manner; Neil Crawford by falling from a lumber wagon and breaking his neck; one man by falling under the cars; another by the caving in of a pile of sawdust; and still another by falling from a bridge.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* learns that about 60 buildings have been put up at Peshtigo since the fire. Mr. Cavoit built the first house in Peshtigo thirteen years ago, and also built the first house in the village after the fire. The house was commenced on Saturday after the fire.

—The Waukesha *Freeman* says the small-pox seems to have nearly, if not quite, disappeared from that county.

—The Monroe *Sentinel* says T. L. Eaton recently brought to that market two Chester White and Suffolk hogs, 19 months old, that weighed 1,040 pounds; the largest weighing 655 pounds.

—The small-pox has been brought to Menominee by a Canadian.

INDIANA.

A Harrison County man put a bale of cotton of his own raising into market, at New Albany, the other day.

—There is hope of the recovery of both the Park girls, the victims of the Clark County massacre.

—The baffled "Regulators" are trying to make the people believe that the attempted lynching of Cheek, in Franklin County, was nothing but a joke.

—A New Albany man, named Creamer, has been arrested for the abduction of a girl named Hedge, who has been missing for over a month.

—Miss Lizzie Campbell, principal of the public school at Osgood, Jefferson County, "struck" the other day for an advance of 25 cents per day in her wages, on the ground that she was as competent as a male teacher. Her demand was granted.

MICHIGAN.

—The residence of Mr. Graves, a Grand Rapids artist, was destroyed by fire, at that place, on the 6th inst. The loss on his house was $600, and on his paintings $10,000.

—The furniture factory of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, at Corinth, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. Loss, $10,000.

—A man named George Payne, who lived in Mussey, St. Clair County, was killed on the 30th ult., by a tree which he was chopping down falling on him.

—The question of uniting Portsmouth, Bay City, Salzburg, Wenona, Banks, Essexville, and Dolsonville, in one corporation, is being discussed.

—One hundred and forty-eight buildings have been commenced in Manistee since the late fire.

—The Congregational church at Almont was burned on Thanksgiving Day. The people were in church at the time, but all escaped without accident.

—There are 220,000,000 feet of logs contracted to be gotten out in the Manistee lumber region the coming winter.

—The shipments of fruit from Benton Harbor, by vessel and steam, from June 15 to Nov. 5, 1871, were as follows: 256,124 baskets of peaches; 14,368 barrels of apples; 2,597 baskets of apples; 45,207 half-bushel crates of berries; 554 baskets of grapes; 197 crates of melons, and 638 baskets of pears.

—A Niles correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says: "This community was surprised and shocked, on the morning of the 3d, at the announcement of the death of the wife of Captain H. A. Ford, late Superintendent of Schools of this county, and at present editor of the *Michigan Teacher*. Mrs. Ford was one of the most accomplished ladies in literature and music in this city, and her death is deeply mourned by the entire community."

MINNESOTA.

Octavius Longworth, reputed to be a brother of Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, lately deceased, is keeping a hotel on the banks of Clearwater Lake.

—The St. Paul Water Company have annulled the contract entered into with the Common Council of that city, and St. Paul has now no protection against fire. The contract is annulled owing to the abuses which the company have received from the city government. The underwriters, in consequence, have raised their rates 50 per cent.

—The St. Paul *Press* says of St. Joe, Stearns County, that, for "several years past this town has received only $150 for town purposes. The finest roads in the State, and the best bridges across streams, are to be found in this town. School houses have been built, and a fine church, entirely of granite, has been erected, and all without tax upon the people. The last town tax of $150 was all paid in, and only $100 was used, and it is a very serious question with them what they shall do with the $50 surplus."

—The total school fund of Minnesota, derived from the sale of school lands, is now $2,375,267.

KANSAS.

F. P. Baker, the editor of the Topeka *Record*, has severed his connection with that paper, and says:

The conclusions I draw from my editorial experience is, that independent journalism in Kansas is not a brilliant success, especially at the capital. I would advise no young man to enter the editorial profession. If he does so, and expects to make a living by it, if he has no higher motive, I would advise him to avoid the luxury of independence; to cringe at the feet of power; to always help the strong and kick the weak; to avoid indulging any opinion where results are doubtful; and thus avoid the misfortunes of F. P. BAKER.

—Dr. James A. Rubicon, a prominent physician of Atchison, died in San Francisco recently.

—The Kansas State University has 328 students.

—The Directors of the *Kansas Magazine* have fully organized by electing Thomas A. Osborne President; John Guthrie, Vice President; F. W. Giles, Treasurer; and Henry King, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies who have just returned from abroad report that large paniers have gone entirely out of fashion, and overskirts are made short and plain. They also report that the latest style of dressing the hair is in a simple coil at the back, and the front hair smoothed over the forehead and put back plainly behind the ears.

—There is a man in Paducah who breathes through a silver tube in his throat. It is immediately below the apple, and goes into the windpipe. He can only talk when he places his finger on the tube. He has been in this condition for eleven years.

—Not long ago an inventor applied to the Patent Office for a patent for a new process of embalming, and, in order to comply with the supposed requirements of the law, that a model be deposited in the office, he prepared a neat little coffin, with a glass face, in which he deposited the remains of a tiny infant, which had been embalmed by his process. It being considered not desirable to make the Patent Office a catacomb, the model was returned to the inventor for burial.

—Memphis has a girl so full of needles that if a crank were attached she would make a capital sewing-machine. The rate of speed with which they travel from one part of her body to another is wonderful. At night she felt them in her cheek, and at 8 o'clock the next morning they were in her arm. A bountiful application brought out three steel points upon her arm, and with the aid of pincers three needles were extracted. The rubbing was kept up with unabated zeal, and six more needles came to the surface. This exhausted the supply, for, despite the most prodigal use of liniment, not another needle would appear.

—A Danbury, Conn., man saw his daughter into the cars and passed round to his window for a parting look at her. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a prim-looking lady, who occupied the seat with her, moved up to the window. Unaware of the important change inside, our venerable friend hastily put his face up to the window and hurriedly exclaimed, "One more kiss, sweet pet." In another instant the point of a blue cotton umbrella caught his seductive lips, followed by the passionate injunction, "Scat, you gray-headed wretch!" and he scattered.

—Vivisection is now the agitating subject of Philadelphia. It seems the anatomists of that city have applied to the authorities for the impounded dogs, on which canines it is proposed to introduce the popular French practice of vivisection—or dissection during life. As the Philadelphia impounded dogs are given into the care of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that they may be put out of life as easily as possible, it is hardly expected the vivisectioners will succeed in getting possession of the brutes in order to practice death by inches on them.

—Mr. Gladstone is essentially a "gusher," says the London *Advertiser*. "He is as fit to contend with statesmen of the Bismark type as the limpest production in nature—say a jelly fish—to resist the prow of an advancing steamer cased in steel."

—Tennyson, in his latest idyl, "The Last Tournament," furnishes a motto for Mrs. Woodhull:

Free love—free field—we love but while we may.

—The amusing discovery has been made that M. Emile Ollivier's famous phrase, professing to embark upon the war of 1870 with a "light heart," was, after all, a piracy. On June 20, 1866, on the eve of the war with Austria, King Victor Emmanuel wrote to Napoleon III.: "Italy has an army of 250,000 men, and a reserve of 50,000. To-morrow I shall put myself at the head of my soldiers. My heart is light." *Mon cœur est leger.* The very words of Ollivier.

—A New York letter in the St. Louis *Republican* contains the following: "Josephine Mansfield is a very beautiful woman. The little excitement of this Fisk war has reduced her in size a couple of numbers, and it is an improvement. I saw her yesterday in the street in her square-cut chariot, lined with white servants in white livery. She has beauty enough for a dozen women. Her features are regular, her eyes dark and very brilliant, her hair black and glossy, and her mouth her prettiest feature, as she has teeth like pearls. Josie is represented in the affidavits as using such language as, 'Bully for you, and Hunky boy.' Now, I hardly believe that. On several occasions, when I have heard this famous female discourse, she has used no slang, and expressed herself sensibly and intelligently, betraying no evidence of the corrupt influence that has been about her these many years. She is an exceedingly generous woman, as many have reason to know. A few years ago she took a Mrs. Brady, who, with several children, was struggling for a precarious living. She gave this woman and her children a home with her. She dressed the woman up splendidly, and, finally, as Mrs. Brady had a good voice, persuaded Fisk to bring her out as a singer. Under the name of 'Nully Pieris' she sung at the Opera House and got a good salary."

The Tremendous Power of the Chicago Fire.

NEW LENOX, Ill., Dec. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In common with many others, I have been puzzled to understand, and give reasons explaining, the causes operating in producing the tremendous power of the fire that destroyed so much of Chicago.

But, if we refer to the known laws that govern electric action, we can fully explain some strange phenomena seen in this fire, and also in the great conflagrations in other cities and places. Perfect dryness is the first and essential condition of all substances known as electrics, before we see any evidence of the presence of the electric element. An electric is any substance that will not conduct electricity, such as dry pine wood, glass, stone, etc. When an electric that is perfectly dry is warmed by artificial heat, and then subjected to friction, we invariably find it exhibits all the phenomena of electric excitement known to science. But this fact must be noticed: let the electric be ever so dry, it cannot be very much excited until heat is applied. This excitement increases, in electrics like pine wood, up to the point where combustion commences.

An electric conductor, if highly charged, gives off a current of wind strong enough to blow out a candle. Or, if we take an electrified body into a room in which the air is full of particles of dust, and hold it in the sunbeams as they stream in through the window, we see the particles of dust and currents of air hasten toward the body or substance thus electrified. A piece of dry pine board, held to the fire until it is nearly ready to burn, will, on being planed or whittled, show signs of great electrical excitement; the shavings will stick to the knife, and sometimes jump off several feet and attach themselves to the nearest object negatively electrified, which means not having as much electricity as the positively electrified shaving. The facts are that—always near a fire—all substances subjected to the action of heat are electrically thrown out of balance. Any body positively or negatively electrified exerts, by *induction*, a powerful influence on the electric element in all other bodies. This inductive property of electricity in its active state must be particularly noticed. It is a fact, common with electricians, that, if a charge be passed through a wire, another wire, placed alongside and parallel, but not touching the first, will, on the current being stopped, exhibit a current similar to the first. Take a sheet of India-rubber that has been thoroughly warmed by the fire, and place it on the bottom of a tin pan or a sheet of zinc; fill the rubber with electricity by rubbing with a piece of warm dry fur; place another sheet of metal on the rubber, having a glass handle attached; on lifting the upper plate from the India-rubber, an electric spark will jump from both plates to the nearest conductor. These sparks or charges were inductively attracted from surrounding objects by the electrified rubber-sheet, and will light the gas of a burner, or, if the finger be covered with some combustible substance, will, on presenting it to the plate, set on fire the combustible material. This simple experiment involves the principles of the electric instrument known to science as the Electrophorus, and fully explains how and why buildings were seen to burst into flames far in advance of the fire.

The intensely-heated blast, as it swept over the roofs and walls of the devoted buildings, operated, by heat and friction, to produce very opposite electric conditions between the inner and outer surface. A lull in the tempest, or veering of the blast down another street, would remove the attractive force from the outside. This would also set free the electric force on the inside, attracted and held by the inductive power. This being removed, perhaps a strong spark would strike from the knob of a safe through the combustible curtain that hangs between the safe and the gas-pipe, setting the curtain on fire. Thus a building might be on fire in several places, far in advance of the conflagration. Moisture, water, puts out all fire and sign of electric action. All large buildings ought to have water-pipes that ramify through every story, supplied with water from artesian wells. In case of fire internally, every room could be deluged instantly. It makes but little difference of what material Chicago is rebuilt, so that the city authorities compel the putting down of many artesian wells, and the putting up of water-pipes in buildings not strictly fire-proof; these water-pipes to be supplied with water from the artesian wells.

If every planing-mill and lumber-yard within the city limits had its artesian well, with a systematic arrangement of water-pipes, both mill and lumber might be deluged in case of fire.

Such an arrangement would save enough percentage on insurance, in a short time, to pay first cost of well and pipes, besides doing away with the necessity of the removal of planing-mills and lumber-yards to inconvenient distances.

KNICK.

The Saving of Pictures in the Academy of Design.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article in to-day's issue of your paper intimates that I have received a considerable amount for salvage, which, unfortunately for me, is not so. The author of said article states that Mr. Rothermel came to me personally and redeemed his picture of the Battle of Gettysburg; which is also incorrect. Mr. Rothermel, Jr., came in search of his father's picture, which I immediately gave up to his charge, and, at his request, I accompanied him to Pittsburgh, where I met Mr. Rothermel, the artist. He thanked me kindly, and was very glad the picture was saved, and gave me $100 to pay my expenses East, after paying which I have remaining $35, which is not sufficient to repay me for the expense I incurred in removing the picture and taking care of it while I had it in charge. Mr. Rothermel has also invited me to share a part of his studio in Philadelphia, which I gladly accept. That he will do more than this is improbable. The picture was insured for its full value in four companies, two of which sustained heavy losses from the great fire, and were able to pay only a few cents on the dollar. If the picture had been destroyed, Mr. Rothermel's pecuniary loss would have been considerable, besides the loss of the celebrated and original picture, which can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. For salvage on other pictures saved from the Academy gallery I have received nothing so far; but the Academy promise to pay all reasonable charges. My own loss was considerable—probably as great as that sustained by any other artist in the Academy building.

I also wish it distinctly understood that I had no selfish motives in removing the pictures from the city to my own home at Morris. A sense of duty impelled me to take every precaution to secure the treasure I had saved at the risk of my life, and also the loss of many of my own things. I did not, however, succeed in removing all the pictures to Morris before some of them were carried off,—and, I would add, have not been heard of since. The pictures I succeeded in removing I have disposed of,—giving some to the owners, and the others to the care of the Academy of Design.

I have tried conscientiously to discharge my duty in this matter, and that the public may so understand it is my sincere wish.

Mr. W. A. Wheildon was the first man, except Mr. Downing, who volunteered to assist me in removing the pictures from the building; he worked heroically. We all did our best, and rejoice that we did so.

F. L. ROCKWELL.

Dec. 4.

Artesian Wells.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having, in your valuable paper, read an article advocating the sinking of artesian wells in the city of Chicago, for the purpose of guarding against future loss by fire, we have thought that a few lines from us would be kindly received.

We have for several years been engaged in the business of sinking these wells, and have, fortunately, been very successful.

A great many wells have been bored in this city, and throughout the Eastern States, with very agreeable results.

The average depth of these wells is 350 feet, producing from 150 to 350 gallons per minute, with a temperature of from 48 to 51 degrees.

The misfortune which has befallen your beautiful city seems to make it necessary that a work of this kind should be speedily commenced; and, as your paper is the only one in which we have noticed an article on the subject, we have taken the liberty of writing to you. Enclosed you will find a circular, which may at some time become useful as a reference. Most respectfully yours,

MELVIN & McMORRIS,
No. 619 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ZURICH.

The Great Fire at Chicago—Relief for the Sufferers.

Energy of United States Consul Byers—Calumnies Against Chicago Officials.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 20.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, in ruins! Its splendid public buildings; its rich mercantile palaces, laden from top to bottom with the goods and merchandise of every part of the world; its princely residences and proud marble-fronts; its Opera House, the like of which one could hardly find by travelling all over the European Continent; its theatres, hotels, bank buildings—all those magnificent structures reduced to cinders and ashes! Could the most fertile imagination ever think of anything more disastrous—of anything more terrible? When the first tidings of a conflagration raging in the city of Chicago came flashing over the submarine wires, who could and would, even for a moment, entertain the terrible thought that the next twenty-four hours would tell the terrified world that the most beautiful portions of the most wonderful city on the face of the earth, that unsurpassed monument of human intellect, energy, and enterprise—was no more! How anxiously I watched and looked out for the news as it came, ever and ever more terrible, more and more discouraging and disheartening; but there was one hope yet, a hope intermixed with doubts and fears; it was the question whether the *Tribune* Building would withstand the fire, and therey prove that there was one barrier yet—the work of human hands—that could stay the flames in their onward course. But finally the telegraph announced that even that fire-proof building had succumbed before the flames and the heat, and now it was certain that the fiery element was the triumphant master, and that no human power could do anything to break the fury of the conflagration. I had, by this time, made up my mind that the last hope was to be found in a battle of the two inimical elements, directed from some other source than steam fire engines, or the fire would rage until, for want of nourishment, it would die out of itself. But, while Europe was yet stunned by the news of the raging flames, and the accounts of the misery of thousands and thousands of houseless and hungry people, other news of a more cheering character, came over the wires. It was the great uprising of a magnanimous nation to the most noble deeds of brotherly love. While yet the flames were raging in the doomed city, depriving numless thousands of home and hearth, hundreds of thousands of others were already busy at work to contribute money, provisions, and clothing to alleviate the sufferings of their unfortunate fellow-creatures. "The Yankees know nothing better and higher than money-making;" how often had I heard such foolish remarks; and how proud was I when I now could point out to these people how the same Yankees, with a liberality totally unknown in any other country, were lavishing their money when they could help their suffering brethren. Where is the nation to be found, I may boldly ask, which, in less than twenty-four hours, would collect and contribute millions of dollars to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-beings, as the American people have done? But, while I speak with so much admiration of the magnanimity and the truly benevolent spirit of the American nation, it would be unjust to undervalue what other nations, especially the people of Europe, have done in succoring our unfortunate city. Not only in England, but all over the European Continent, a noble spirit of brotherly love has manifested itself in the liberal contributions, which were given with a will, and which show clearly that the nations inhabiting different portions of the earth, although separated by oceans of water, begin to feel themselves bound solidarily together in cases of great public calamities.

DONATIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

Here, at Zurich, the donations for the burned-out people of Chicago were very liberal, as could not be otherwise expected of the Swiss, who, like the Yankees, are fond of money-making, but, at the same time, magnanimous and benevolent; but it must not be forgotten that our American Consul, S. H. M. Byers, exerted himself in a most praiseworthy manner to impress upon the people the magnitude of the terrible disaster which had befallen Chicago, and the necessity of lending a helping hand to the sufferers of that unfortunate city. Throughout the whole district of the Consulate, Mr. Byers, with untiring energy, organized committees, and, to his unceasing exertions it must mainly be attributed that nearly 50,000 francs, equal to $10,000 in gold, could be sent to Chicago. I cannot, and will not, let the present opportunity pass away without saying a few words to the well-deserved praise of a worthy representative of the United States Government, who, by his gentlemanly conduct, and the conscientiousness with which he fulfils the duties of his office, reflects credit and honor upon the country which he represents. I do not believe that the same certificate of ability and probity could be afforded to all and every one of the diplomatic and Consular Agents whom President Grant has sent to Europe; but, even for that reason, such men like Mr. Byers ought to be brought to the notice of their fellow-citizens. The Consular Inspector sent from our Home Government to inspect the Consular offices in Europe marked the one at Zurich as A 1. Mr. Byers, who was a Lieutenant in one of the Iowa regiments, suffered all the hardships of prison-life in Libby Prison, and some other places where the rebels tortured the Union prisoners, during sixteen months, and was only liberated from Columbia Prison, where he composed the song "Sherman's March to the Sea," when General Sherman had taken possession of the capital of South Carolina. The defect of a great many American Consuls in Europe—their want of knowledge of the language of the country where they are expected to exercise their functions—does not attach any more to Mr. Byers, who, by his earnest exertions, has become master of the German tongue, which he speaks quite fluently, to the great benefit of Swiss people who come to the American Consulate there to transact business.

CALUMNIES.

I was sorry to observe that an article in a German paper published in the city of New York preferred charges that your Relief and Aid Committee did not treat the Chicago sufferers of German nationality with justice, but showed some partiality to the sufferers of American birth, and, for that reason, called upon all the Aid Committees in Germany to send contributions collected in that country to the German sufferers; and another article, in the New Hettin (Prussia) *Zeitung*, written by a man who states that he had lived in Chicago over five years, even went so far as to charge the city administration with the same corruption as the Tammanyites of New York, and to say that the money sent to the Mayor of Chicago would either stick to the fingers of that functionary and his associates, or would be appropriated to buy the votes of the Irishmen! This worthy advised to send all the moneys collected in Germany to the German Consul at Chicago. I at once wrote a card contradicting those foul slanders in the most peremptory manner, and called attention to the injury such proceedings would work to the German sufferers at Chicago. What effect my remonstrance will have in Germany, I do not know; but certain it is that the whole Swiss press, as soon as the article in the New York papers appeared, quite unanimously demanded that the moneys contributed in Switzerland must be applied for the benefit of the Swiss sufferers at Chicago.

A LADY PHYSICIAN.

I intended to write you something about the schools of Zurich, but my letter has now already longer than I wished it to be. So I will tell you only that, the other day, a young American lady, Miss Susan Dimock, of Boston, graduated at the University of Zurich, and, after a public discussion of a medical problem, was created a Doctor of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. The Rector commended the young lady in the highest terms, and especially dwelt upon her having proven that ladies of an irreproachable character could attend even medical lectures without any detriment to the school.

L. B.

Public Libraries.

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Shall any city or town in this State be permitted to establish a public library? And, by a public library I mean not an eleemosynary institution, under the direction of some private association or corporation, running around hat in hand, maintaining a precarious, half-starved existence (if indeed it live at all) by subsisting upon the scanty and fitful alms of the occasional benefactor; but a vigorous, growing library open and free to all, rich and poor, who choose to avail themselves of its privileges, and costing but a very slight annual tax for its support. Many a township in New England, with less than one thousand inhabitants, has what cannot be found in the great State of Illinois—a free public library. Many a man or woman coming from an Eastern home to dwell in some thriving town in this State, inhabited by a wealthy and cultivated people, profuse, not to say extravagant, in their expenditures for schools, has been surprised to find that such a town has no public library for those who have passed beyond the schoolboy or school-girl age; and has started out to institute a reform in so vital a matter, only to discover that there is no law on our statute book by which a dollar could be raised for this purpose.

Why have we not had some law enacted in former times for such a purpose? Probably for the reason that it only concerned the *general good*. Had it been some private affair, some "United Metropolitan Improved Hot Muffin and Crumpet-Baking, and Punctual Delivery Company," with several private axes to grind, it would, doubtless, have been found among the three thousand pages of private laws passed by some of our former legislators at a single session, and not much of a Legislature at that.

But, now that we have a Legislature for the public good, why cannot we have a law passed for this purpose? The Legislature may as well remember, in this connection, that they are not asked to take the responsibility of taxing the people to establish libraries throughout the State against their wishes, but simply to pass an act allowing such towns and cities to tax themselves for this purpose, if they shall express a desire so to do, by a vote of the people.

E.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Startling Stories—The Claimant to be Arrested for Perjury at the Suit of Mr. Ratcliffe—Strong Testimony for the Plaintiff.

London (Nov. 21) Correspondence of the New York World.

The surprises in the highly sensational drama of "Baronet or Butcher" are not yet over, if there be any truth in the following startling statement which appeared in the London correspondence of the *Scotsman* yesterday. It will be remembered that the case of the defence is that the claimant is not Roger Tichborne, but Arthur Orton, son of a butcher at Wapping:

Some years ago a person who had been brought up to the law, and who had held the position of Superintendent of Police in Greenock, and a procurator-fiscalship somewhere else, came to London and became a clerk in a place close to London Bridge. Soon after that he went to Australia, where he remained about eight months. When he returned to London he hunted up a well-known Scottish gentleman who had befriended him more than once. He mentioned to this gentleman that, when he left Sydney, there was great talk there about a man named Orton and the Tichborne case, and expressed his surprise at finding somewhat similar talk going on in London about the same person. He had found that a customs-locker at Brewer's Quay, London Bridge, had been in the Carabineers when Roger Tichborne figured in that regiment, and he strongly denounced the claimant as an impostor. All this was brought to the ears of the counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case. The Scottish gentleman who had been to Australia was quietly engaged at a payment of £350 a year, exclusive of traveling expenses, to go to the antipodes and hunt up Orton's antecedents. This gentleman has just returned to England, and he is able to give full particulars of the whole career of Orton, from the beginning to the end. I am told that he can prove that the Orton about whom there has been so much talk, went out to South America some years ago, as a butcher, and settled on the "ranch" or farm belonging to a man named De Castro. Orton after some time took the name of De Castro. When Orton came home, he used to be known among his friends as De Castro quite as much as by his proper name. After a time old Orton became tired of supporting his son in idleness, and he sent him off to Australia in charge of a number of Shetland ponies. It appears that the Captain and some of the crew of the vessel which took Orton and the Shetland ponies to Australia are to be brought forward as witnesses for the defence. This occurred within the last ten years. It is to be sworn that Orton was landed at Sydney, that he has never been in Melbourne, and that his occupation whilst in Australia consisted of what is known as loafing and bushranging. I am also assured that the Scottish witness to whom I have been alluding has got a warrant against Orton for a crime alleged to have been committed by him. I am further informed that the claimant is to be permitted to make as much assertion as he can be induced to make, and that Mr. Ballantine will be forced to proceed with the part of the evidence respecting Orton before the defence will be entered upon. If I am rightly informed the Orton evidence will be a very sensational affair. A man is to be produced as a witness who will answer to the name of Orton. His evidence in chief is to be allowed to be given without any interference. After that the Attorney General will proceed to prove that this man is not the Orton that has been so much wanted, but his brother, Edward Orton. I have also been positively assured that a well-known London detective is in attendance every day, close at hand with the claimant, to present him with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of perjury, at the instance of Mr. Ratcliffe, the husband of Kate Doughty, for that the books of the Carabineers are to the fore and can prove that Roger Tichborne was with his regiment in Ireland the whole of the year in which the alleged seduction took place, and that his cousin was the whole of the same time in England. No matter how the case ends, this warrant is to be served. It has been calculated that it will cost a quarter of a million of money. The whole of that large sum has to come out of the Tichborne estates, which represent about £25,000 a year. In the meantime you will probably have noticed that the Tichborne £100 bonds, which were selling some short time ago for 10 shillings, have gone up to £40.

Among the many other stories which are afloat concerning the further developments of this case, the following, which came to me to-day from a well-informed quarter, is one of the most interesting:

Among the witnesses yet remaining to be examined for the plaintiff is Mr. Anderson, "The Wizard of the North." Anderson was in Australia when the plaintiff, who was then passing under the name of De Castro, was arrested, in company with Arthur Orton, upon a charge of horse-stealing, and when they were examined before a Magistrate Anderson was present. The examination ended in the discharge of both the accused, and "De Castro" then presented Anderson with a drover's whip, which he will now produce in court. It is added that Orton is now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude in Australia. It was intended that he should be brought to England and produced as a witness, but this cannot be done without his consent; and upon learning the importance of his testimony in the case, he refused to allow himself to be brought over unless he was paid a large sum of money. This sum the plaintiff and his friends were unable or unwilling to pay, and Orton, consequently, will not be produced.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Yesterday was the fifty-first day of the trial, and it was almost wholly taken up by the examination of a witness whose character places him above all suspicion, and whose testimony of itself is almost enough to make certain the success of the plaintiff. His counsel seems to have adopted the plan of bringing forward their weakest witnesses first, and of holding back their strongest ones until the last. A perfect revulsion of opinion has occurred since the case was reopened, and every one now expects the verdict must be for the plaintiff. But still the defence must have a case, or they would not fight as they do. The witness of whom I have spoken above is Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent, of Winchester, an antiquarian and archeologist, who had long been well acquainted with the family of Roger Tichborne, with his mother very intimately. He perfectly well remembered that young man before he went abroad, from the age of 17, in 1846; remembered his appearance distinctly; he was thin, broad-shouldered, awkward, very plain looking, and altogether remarkable looking. His principal pursuit was smoking. He was not fond of society at all, owing to his difficulty in speaking English, and associated with his inferiors, was much about the stables, was of few words, shy, and fond of being by himself. Witness spoke of the time claimant was at Stonyhurst, of his fondness for drawing, ships being favorite subjects; of knowing him when he was in the Carbineers; of recollecting when he was going away and telling him it was foolish to do so. That was the last time witness saw him previous to his departure for Australia. Witness continued an intimacy with the Tichborne family, and with Sir Alfred in particular, to the time of his death. Since the return of the claimant to this country witness had been in intimate association with him and assisted him in every way possible, for the sake of justice and no other reason, certainly not for payment. Witness communicated with Lady Doughty before he saw claimant. He did not believe claimant to be the man until after he saw him. In December, 1866, witness went to Alresford, and first saw the claimant at the Swan. The circumstances of that day, which did not lead to the recognition then, were minutely detailed. Having in the meantime seen Bogle, witness again saw claimant at Alresford. The witness spoke of preliminary precautions taken to have from the claimant some inkling of identity before he and Mr. Hopkins (who was at Alresford then) would meet him. This was effected by a letter written by the claimant to witness, containing allusions to certain matters. Having been shown a photograph of the claimant (much as he is) witness then said, "That is Roger Tichborne—there is no mistake about it;" and this notwithstanding minor differences of appearance. In the event witness saw the claimant in person at Alresford, and he went on to tell what occurred on that occasion, dwelling particularly on "a smile remembered of old," and other minute (with singular intonation, and showing much command of memory) relating to the taming of a horse, and other adventures of the claimant at Melbourne. Nothing more passed then, and nothing was said about the Tichborne family. Witness formed an opinion then as to his identity by his features and his voice, which had an electrical effect on witness; but he still wished to test him. The process of testing was minutely described by the witness—the likeness of the Tichborne family growing upon him; the peculiarity of his knuckles and hands; his questioning the claimant on occurrences of former days, most circumstantially narrated, comprising references to persons, Mr. Henry Seymour, and some of the Tichborne family; places, Stonyhurst for instance; special matters, such as the settling of the Doughty property when he came of age, Mr. Hopkins going to see him at Cahir with deeds to sign, the date of his going into the army; his saying that he liked Kate Doughty, because she was his only relative who did not try to set him against his mamma, and his knowing some handwriting shown to him as that of his mamma. The witness strongly repudiated the notion of his having prepared the claimant for this interview, for he was much prejudiced against him, and did not believe him, originally, to be the man; on that occasion witness came to the conclusion that he was the man; on the Sunday following the claimant was to go to the chapel at Tichborne to see Mrs. Greenwood, but he was prevented, and witness went alone; witness saw claimant at Mr. Hopkin's house on the following Thursday, but he took no further trouble to assure himself of his identity, there being no occasion; since then witness had been constantly in the claimant's company, and he repeated there was no possibility of a doubt that he was Roger Tichborne.

Desperate Encounter with a Steer.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Dec. 9.

Franz Burlet, (pronounced Borlay) is a stone-cutter, engaged in working for Triebel & Belcher. He is a robust, courageous man, and would be no mean antagonist in a personal encounter, as our sequel will show. Mr. Burlet resides on Moss street, on the bluff, somewhere in the vicinity of Streibach's vineyard and beer-garden. Night before last he quit work a little before 6 o'clock, and started for home. It was a little dark and he hastened along Seventh avenue, on the brow of the bluff, his steps doubtless quickened by the thoughts of the warm supper that was awaiting his arrival home.

Near Streibich's is a small gully, and, just before reaching this, a large wild steer approached Mr. Burlet and at once attacked him. Mr. B. thought the animal could easily be frightened away, and raised his voice into a shout and struck the beast with his dinner-bucket. The animal paid no further attention to him than to draw back far enough to get a good start and then lunged at Mr. B. He had no time to dodge and so turned to run. The beast followed, and just before reaching the little gully above mentioned, Mr. B. felt the beast upon him and turned. The animal struck him with his head and knocked him into the gutter. Then, with another lunge, the infuriated beast pinned Mr. B. to the side of the gully, one horn passing under his right arm, and the other under his left arm, and bearing rather heavily upon his left breast. The gentleman thought his time had come, but determined to make a desperate struggle for life and die game, at any rate. So he caught the steer by the horns and attempted to push him off. The horn pressing upon his left breast gave him intense pain and nearly drove the breath from his body. The steer kept pushing with all his might, but spent the most of his strength in forcing his horn against a stone, and, under Mr. B.'s right arm, or the man would have had no chance at all for his life.

Suddenly, Mr. B. exerted his utmost strength, and by twisting the head of the animal by the horns, succeeded in throwing him completely over upon his side. The beast fell heavily, and Mr. B. didn't stop to ascertain the result. Considering that he had a respite from battle, he jumped out of the ditch, and, without waiting to find out the fate of his dinner pail, started on a run for home. The animal made no attempt to follow him, until Mr. B. lost sight of him in the darkness, and, considering that he had all the fight he wanted, hurried home without learning the fate of the steer.

Early yesterday morning, however, the beast was found lying dead, in the position in which Mr. B. had thrown him, and, upon examination, it was found that his neck had been broken. The sudden, powerful wrench on his horns had thrown the beast and broken his neck, at the instant when he seemed about to put an end to the life of his opponent.

We learn that the steer, which was a fine large one broke away from a herd that was driven from Farmington Thursday afternoon. An Irishman employed at the residence of one of the Messrs. Woodward on the bluff, was attacked and knocked down by him before Mr. Barlet came along. In his eagerness the beast sprang over the prostrate form, and before he could return to the attack, the man jumped up and ran to a place of safety. But for his good fortune in falling the man would, in all probability have been killed outright.

Mr. Bartlet was around yesterday, but his left side and breast trouble him so that he did not work. It is not thought, however, that his injuries are serious. He has the honor of being one of the very few men who can take the bull by the horns and come off victorious.

OBITUARY.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 8.

Sir James Yorke Scarlett, whose death is announced by cable, was one of the veterans of the British army, having been in the military service over fifty years. He was the second son of the eminent lawyer Lord Abinger, and was born February 1, 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he joined the Eighteenth Hussars, and studied fortification at the Military Academy, Sandhurst. He subsequently passed to the Fifth and Third Dragoons, becoming, in 1840, Lieutenant Colonel of the latter, and, in 1851, Colonel. When war was declared, in 1853, between England and Russia, he was made Brigadier General, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. He went first with his forces to Turkey, and thence proceeded with the military expedition to the Crimea. He rendered effective service in the advance from Eupatoria, but particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Balaklava. The Russians commenced their operations on that eventful day by attacking the work in front of the village of Camara, and, after very little resistance, carried it. Three other works also fell promptly into their hands, and the Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the Ninety-third, and were driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that regiment. The other and larger mass of men, numbering nearly 2,000, turned toward the British heavy cavalry under command of Brigadier General Scarlett.

Before the flight of the Turks from the captured works, General Scarlett had been ordered by Lord Raglan to move down with the light squadrons to support them. He was in the act of executing the order, when, for the first time, he became aware of the presence of an enemy. The distance at length between the Russians and General Scarlett was about 400 yards. On the edge of the Cheronese upland, and in full view, great numbers of Turks had gathered to witness the marvellous deed of arms about to take place. By the side of Scarlett, rode Elliott, his Aid-de-Camp, and there were two horsemen close in his rear, a trumpeter and an orderly. Kinglake thus graphically describes how Scarlett, with only 300 of his cavalry, became engulfed in 2,000 foes, and his gallant bearing in the fight:

Scarlett well knew now much all depended upon striking at the enemy's masses while yet they stood halted; and, so far as concerned his own orders, he was hardly in the humor for travelling through all the anterior stages. He turned to his trumpeter and said at once, "Sound the charge." While the notes were still pealing, and before they could take effect upon the full squadrons behind him, Scarlett moved forward at a trot; and, although the impediments of the camping ground made it necessary for a rider in this first part of the onset to pick his way with some care; yet the horse that Scarlett rode was a horse of such stride and power that his rate of advance was not slow, even over the obstructed ground; and as soon as the clear field, which was at length gained, enabled the leader to get into a gallop, the distance between him and his squadrons was swiftly increased. In a few moments he was so far in advance of them that Elliot judged it right to call the attention of the chief to the position of his squadrons. Those squadrons were by this time advancing; but the impediments of the camping-ground proved, of course, more obstructing to the Grays than to a horseman with only one companion and two attendants. Scarlett could not question that the distance between him and his squadrons had become extravagantly great; but still, judging as he had judged from the first, that it was of vital moment to strike the enemy's column while halted, he rather desired to accelerate the Grays than much to retard his own pace. Therefore, still pressing forward, though not quite so swiftly as before, he turned partly round in his saddle, shouted out, "Come on!" to the Grays, and invoked them with a wave of his sword.

When the squadrons attained to clear ground they began to reduce the space which divided them from their leader; but it is computed that, at the moment of Scarlett's first contact with the enemy's column, the distance between him and the squadron which followed him was still at least 50 yards.

Scarlett himself and the three horsemen who constituted his immediate following were now engulfed in the column. With a rolling prolongation of clangor which resulted from the bends of a line, now deformed by its speed, the "three hundred" crashed in upon the front of the column. Close-wedged from the first in an enemy's column on all sides penned in by the Russians, Scarlett was neither killed nor maimed, for the sabre which stove in his helmet was stopped before reaching his skull, and the only five wounds he received were each of them so slight as to be for the time altogether unheeded.

Finally torn through by three hundred, assailed on flank and front by the squadrons preparing to support the charge of Scarlett, the 2,000 Russian cavalry retreated rapidly, and the day had been so far won. Lord Raglan pronounced this charge "one of the most successful he had ever witnessed," and the British nation resounded with praise of the gallant soldier, whose desparate bravery was perhaps only rivalled in the campaign by the memorable charge of the light cavalry which succeeded. On the return of Lord Lucan to England, General Scarlett took command of the entire cavalry force in the Crimea, and the Order of the Bath was conferred upon him for his services toward the close of the war. After his return, he received the command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershott, and on his resignation was appointed to the Governorship of Portsmouth, and the command of the Southwestern District. In 1860 he was made Adjutant General. Among the military honors he enjoyed at the time of his death were Lieutenant General, the Colonelcy of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the command of a division at Aldershott. In politics Sir James Scarlett was a Conservative, and was returned in that interest in 1837, but lost his seat in July, 1841. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire.

The Rumored Resolve of the Pope to Depart for France—Attitude of the French Government.

M. Thiers has been interviewed by a correspondent of the *Debats*, who publishes the following as the substance of the President's remarks about the Pope:

"My instructions to the French representatives in Italy in case the Pope should take the resolution of demanding an asylum in France are very simple and very clear. We express no opinion, no wish, no desire relative to the decision the Pope may take. God will enlighten His Vicar by the voice of events. We shall not mingle with the voice of the French Government. On our part there will neither be insinuation, suggestion, nor dissuasion. We only wish the Pope may understand that if he demand an asylum in France, he will be received with most respectful solicitude (*respectueux empressement*), with most sincere veneration. He will everywhere find safety and deference. We say this in the name of the government, and we know we say it in the name of France, with some exceptions which make up for number by clamor. The French Government—France—is still independent enough without and within, thank God, to procure independence for the Pope by offering him hospitality. I do not now pass judgment on what France has done in times past to procure independence and protection for the Pope. I do not disavow on this point any of my former opinions, and let not the good Pope believe that the hospitality which we do not offer, but which we shall extend fully if he asks it, will compel us to make the least display of force without or within. No, within four *sergents de ville* will suffice to keep in line those who will come to kneel for the Pope's blessing. The Pope will be free—free from all obligation toward us; free to that point that he may even cause us some slight ecclesiastical annoyances more easily than at the Vatican. At a word from him all will be ready to receive him. I thought first of Avignon, but monuments preserve recollections longer than inhabitants. I offer him, then, the Chateau of Pau, the chateau of the great King who became a Catholic. Once at Civita Vecchia he will find himself on board a frigate where he will be unassailable; but yet I do not believe that the Pope contemplates leaving Italy. It suffices for him to know that he may come to France if he wishes."

—Among the reconstructions of Paris is that of a small restaurant in a demolished suburb, formerly known as the "Restaurant au Rosbif." The sign had been knocked to pieces, and in replacing it the proprietor thought to pay a compliment to the country of roast beef by translating the name into English, which was done with the following result: "Eating House at Roas Beer."

—King John of Saxony is said to bear a striking resemblance to the late General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. The King spends most of his time in making translations from the French, English, and Italian poets. The older he grows—he will be 70 next month—the more attached he becomes to literature.

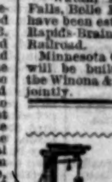
—Colonel R. Andrews, the Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, has been appointed Superintendent of the Hannibal & Naples and Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroads, with his office in Springfield, Ill.

—The Leavenworth papers are rejoicing at the proposed Denver & Salt Lake Railway, and claim it is a connection for the Leavenworth & Denver Road. The *Times* asserts that "Leavenworth is destined to be the great middle station upon the popular trans-continental highway of the future."

—Watab, Rice's Station, Platte River, Little Falls, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley, and Crow Wing have been established as stations along the Sauk Rapids-Brainerd branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Minnesota City is to have a "Union Depot." It will be built by the St. Paul & Winona and the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Companies conjointly.

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Q. Have you sold much in Chicago since the fire? Ans. OVER TWO HUNDRED TONS.

Q. Can you fill orders for all kinds of your BUILDING PAPER? Ans. WE CAN, PROMPTLY.

Q. Is your PATENT PLASTERING BOARD better than Felt, or other advertised substitutes? Ans. IT IS, MOST DECIDEDLY, because it is more compact and solid; is a perfect non-conductor of heat or cold; will not swell or shrink, as it contains no alum, salt, or other substance known to gather dampness; does not attract rats, mice, or other vermin; is water-proof, and perfectly air-tight.

Samples and Descriptive Circulars sent free to any address by

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 52 & 54 North Jefferson-st.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000--Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,

With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.

Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,

Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,327,000.00.

Republic Ins. Co.

I will buy the claims of parties having settled at 25. Also, certificates of four, eight, and twelve months. R. D. STILES, 538 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all. D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

PROOFS OF LOSS

Made and claims collected. Claims against Chicago companies prepared at very low prices. J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, 123 West Washington-st.

Insurance Claims

Prepared and collected. Garden City, Lumberman's, State, and Republic insurance claims bought. J. E. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Room 2, 123 West Washington-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO SPRINGFIELD

The Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, is now running new and elegant sleeping cars through to Springfield without change. Trains leave the depot, foot of Twenty-second st. at 7:10 p. m. New and fine day coaches are also run through on the train leaving Twenty-second-st. at 9:30 a. m.

The time by this route is as quick, and the fare as low, as by any other.

Passengers by this route leaving Chicago at night remain in sleeping car at Springfield until morning, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of leaving the cars before daylight, incident to other routes.

FLOUR.

'PLANT'S EXTRA.'

As some retail grocers are charging exorbitant prices for "PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR, we will hereafter fill orders, from FAMILIES, at $11, delivered to any part of the city. Price to the trade $10.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Exclusive Agents, Southwest corner Canal and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.

Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 19 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by HENRY MILWARD & CO., Room 1, No. 100 Sixteenth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lot 22, in Block 46, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the frame building standing thereon, (known as No. 81 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 33 feet front by 82½ feet deep.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until 13th inst. at noon, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Dec. 4, 1871.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

BRICKS

arriving daily, and for sale in quantities to suit. Can be seen on cars corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

Dock Front

in the new Lumber District for sale or to lease, in quantities to suit. CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK CO., 853 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard Wood Lumber. OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY

Have removed their stock of lumber from 769 South Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts, and have now on hand a full stock of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, including flooring, Oak, ash, whitewood, hickory and elm. Bills cut to order. F. M. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

OLD IRON.

One Thousand Tons wanted. Safes made a specialty. BEVAN & GIBBS, Rear 100 Third-av., Chicago.

SHOW CASES.

Three new patented designs, superior to all others. Send for circular. W. H. GROVE, manufacturer, 111 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

HOTELS.

Clifton House

NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.

W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.,

in the NEW BRICK HOTEL, with all modern improvements, where we have first-class accommodations for ONE HUNDRED guests.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

The Metropolis Hotel,

Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

WILLIAM COX........PROPRIETOR

A first-class Hotel upon the European plan. The rooms are all large and elegantly furnished. Meals and rooms at moderate prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT 522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

HARDWARE

J. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents of

CABINET HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' ARTICLES, AND UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CORNER Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,

For a term of years, a WELL-LOCATED LOT on Washington-st., near Chamber of Commerce.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED

Weekly Tribune.

Wanted---Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.

TRIBUNE CO., 15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

THE "NEW OPERA HOUSE RESTAURANT"

Of JNO. WRIGHT, 567 and 569 Wabash-av., is now open. Give him a call. A full line of fine confectionery. Wedding and other parties supplied.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 188 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 563 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp or circular.

WASHINGTON.

Spirited Debate in the Senate on a Resolution for Final Adjournment.

An Inharmonious Caucus of Republican Senators on the Same Subject.

Significant Speeches by Dependent and Independent Republicans.

The Chicago Custom House Bill Endorsed by Secretary Boutwell.

The Specie Payment Question Considered by the House Banking Committee.

Figures from the Annual Report of the Statistical Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESOLUTION FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Morton called up his concurrent resolution to-day providing for a final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May. In the limited time it was under discussion, however, it was demonstrated that nothing which can possibly have any political significance can pass this present session without being thoroughly analyzed. The Clerk had hardly finished reading the resolution before Mr. Sumner got the floor and objected to its adoption at such an early stage of the session. He gave notice, however, that if the Senate should take up the resolution he would insist upon tacking thereto amendments that Congress should not adjourn until it had passed a supplemental Civil Rights bill guaranteeing protection to American citizens without distinction of color. Notwithstanding this note of defiance, Mr. Morton insisted on the propriety of adopting his resolution, and the yeas and nays were called on motion to take it up. On this ballot Mr. Sumner's threatened amendment as to impartial rights had the effect to drive all the Democrats to Morton's support, and, consequently, there were but nine votes recorded against taking it up. To be as good as his word as soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Sumner sent up his proposed amendments, and when he took his seat Mr. Schurz moved to amend by providing that there should be no adjournment until bills to reduce internal taxation, modify the tariff and secure reform in the civil service had also been acted upon, and then Mr. Trumbull, when Schurz had taken his seat, gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the combined resolution and amendments the bill to remove political disabilities of the Southern people. He protested against any measure which would tie up the hands of Senators as to future legislation, and moved to lay the original resolution and amendments on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were called, and it was defeated by a vote of 31 to 23. Pending further action the morning hour expired and the resolution went over. The vote was regarded as significant, as foreshadowing how Senators will act upon the measures that will be introduced this winter for reform in the revenue, civil service, and public service generally. The Republicans who united with the Democrats in voting to lay Mr. Morton's resolution on the table were Alcorn, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Hill, Lewis, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, and Wilson. Three Republicans, Sprague, Spencer, and Logan, who would have voted with the minority, were not in the Senate to-day. This is the same vote which was given for Trumbull's original proposition calling for a Retrenchment Committee.

SENATE CAUCUS.

In consequence of the inharmonious proceedings in the open session, the Senate had been in executive session but a short time to-day when it was resolved to hold a caucus, to see if some general understanding could not be arrived at with reference to legislation, and also if there could not be an arrangement made with regard to Trumbull's proposed Retrenchment Committee without putting Republican Senators on the record as voting against it, and Democrats as favoring it. The propriety of appointing this committee was discussed for about two hours, and some bitter speeches were made thereon. Senator Chandler indulged in his usual personalities towards those who wished this committee revived, and intimated that some of those expecting appointments on this committee would use it as an engine against the administration, and that these would-be reformers and retrenchers were not a bit better than they should be. It was charged by independent Republicans that for some reason or other there was a manifest disposition on the part of the majority of the Senators to prevent any legislation whatever, as had been instanced in open sessions for the past three days. It was also shown that there was some agreement of some kind,—just exactly what could not be surmised,—to secure an early adjournment, and to prevent needful measures from being enacted. Those in favor of the Retrenchment Committee regarded it as necessary at the present time, when defalcations and embezzlements were of almost daily occurrence. After about two hours of this kind of interchange of opinions, the caucus adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is now the opinion of those favorable to Trumbull's resolution that it will be defeated in caucus, as the independents show no disposition to compromise short of the original proposition. A compromise will be suggested, however, in caucus to-morrow, providing for a Retrenchment Committee, but limiting its powers to certain specified subjects, such as the departments here in Washington. It is understood that Conkling's opposition comes mainly from his desire to shield his friend Murphy.

GENERAL BULLOCK'S CASE.

Mr. McNeely, of Illinois, attempted to introduce in the House, this afternoon, a resolution requesting the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the circumstances which caused the suspension of Brevet Brigadier General Geo. W. Bullock, and what steps have been taken toward the settlement of his accounts. General Garfield, however, by interposing objections, prevented the desired exposure.

INDIAN PENSIONS.

The House has called upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all his papers, reports, and records in his possession relating to the payment of Indian pensions, bounties, and back pay.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE BILL.

Secretary Boutwell has sent a letter to the House Committee on Public Buildings, endorsing the provisions of the Farwell bill for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Custom House, &c., in Chicago.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

will probably call for $4,000,000, and the Appropriation Committee will, as heretofore, leave the distribution of the same to the Committee on Commerce.

EIGHT HOUR RESOLUTION.

It is stated that, by the passage of Dawes' eight-hour resolution, now pending in the Senate, the workmen in the Rock Island Arsenal will receive about $50,000 back pay, that place being one which only allowed eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

In executive session, to-day, the Senate confirmed J. W. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was anticipated that there would be stout opposition to the confirmation made by General Pleasonton and his friends, but the only contest of this character was waged in the Finance Committee, to which the matter was referred.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SPECIE PAYMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Banks and Currency to-day talked over the subject of a resumption of specie payments. It is not probable that definite action will be taken on the subject by the entire committee until after the holidays.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Collector of Internal Revenue, Robert C. Hutton, for the Fifth District of Michigan. Assessors of Internal Revenue, Sheldon Waters, Third District of Tennessee; William L. Manning, New Mexico; Charles E. Harrison for the Sixth District of Ohio. Collector of Customs—Chester A. Arthur, New York; Geo. Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire; Thomas H. K. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Neb. Indian Agents—J. S. Armstrong, New Mexico; Joseph Webster, Santee Sioux Agency; Geo. I. Betts, for Michigan; D. R. Risley for the Upper Platte Agency; Barclay White, of